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TWO IRISH TRAMPS.

The Struggle for Life a Superhuman Task With the Poor.

A Merry Bonfire by a Galway Roadside With a Harvester on His Way to the Connemara Coast.

GALWAY, Ireland, Dec. 18, 1888.

It is wild and eerie way down through the Irish counties of Fermanagh, Cavan, Rosscommon, Sligo, Mayo and Galway to the ancient city of Galway, by the sea. Between the upper waters of the Shannon and the ocean are desolate bogs, reaches of hideous, rediculous rock, lakes of silence and mystery, tarns gloomy and drear, mountains around which ever flit the gray specters of the mist, and here and there silent old ruins, lardly modern castles almost as lone and lifeless, and hut and cabin with just enough of the old Irish race left in them to intensify the desolation brooding upon the countless deserted cabins whose country are evicted and gone. As I came through this land, once known as that portion of Ireland geographically west of the Inn, it so happened in my trampings that I scarcely heard the sound of human voice; for I confess that the dry side of some ruinwall or the sweet rim of some stack of flax or oats would compel snugly in my blanket and pass the half more blessed comfort in it o' nights than starting even the glad hospitality of so utterly wretched a people. Tramping and camping as a tramp had other returns. It brought me a chance acquaintance, and that happening brought me to the little inn where I am housed in Galway, and that little inn and its owners, John and Eli Madigan, are two Irish souls that should not only prosper in Galway, but live in literature; for, altogether, in all Ireland and the wide, wide world "There's none like 'em save their own blessed selves!" as Nell Morris, the Galway Zulu wife, solemnly pledged me over her bottle of stout, charged to my humble reckoning at the cosy bar of this wonderful Madigan inn.

A FRAGRANT BED.

Loitering by weird and romantic Corrlough, I crossed it at Clonmore, and lingering too long in feasting on the marvelous scenes upon its western shores, was belated in my walk to Galway town. Coming into the ancient walled, Oughterard road, where the great rows of beech and sycamores bow and plaint in gruesome winter throbbles, the night fell in with me on my way, and along at the edge of the nestling, moss-covered Moycullen, I found a snug old ruin, where the banked leaves gave a fragrant bed for the night. When I awoke the sun was shining clear upon a matchless Irish winter day. The starlings swept through the crisp air joyously, The field fares were never so busy. Wrens hopped in and out of the hedges in timid statipo. Blackbirds vied with hawk and robin in satisfied, tumultuous chattering. And one true robin sang as if to call from all the bird-life haunts to that one spot the tender melodies of out-door summer days. And there over the wall, not three feet from where I lay, issued another song.

It was not one of even flow, but came in bits and breaks as if some deeper purpose than song lit out the bars and staves in spite of, rather on account of the weightier immediate impulse:

"Ye leaves and bucks lave off yer sly looks
While I sing of one Thady O'Brady—
an' it's a fine country this, an' a fine state I'm in wid nine months o' the year a toilin' an' scrapin'—

While I sing of one Thady O'Brady—
M-m-m—Yeogh-h-h—E-lam-m-m—O-bo-Bra-dy! An' me toes lookin' fur me soles, an' me hair aiten by rats, an' the ould woman continuin' the pareens buyin' masses fur me sowl while I'm wanderin' fur lost to save the price of the 'murdiarin' tint—

Who courted miss Reills so snug and so slyly—
an' its so snug an' so slyly I'm thrunpin', like a goat atin trees an' air, slapein' agin the law—

Determined to make her his lady;
an' the boys to begin to cominh that great sin—an' the childer'll put the dog an me afore I can clutch the dure, an' the ould woman it shape me afore thim with her blisthering tongue—

Which the clargy they call matrimony—
the divil take Ireland and thim that's holden fur it, whin a daycent man finds no lisher to kape the roof above him—

His furniture all he would tell at one call
That he'd give to his own darlin' honey!—
an' there, the fire sundown (Puff!—puff!) you'll burn the Cromwell's blazes now, an' the stew we'll give me mist carry me legs that's failin' sivin days beyant—Holy mother o' Moses! what's that?"

AN IRISH HARVESTER.

With my heel I had dislodged some rotting mortar and stones from the crumbling edge, upon this Irish song and circumstance; and from the exclamation fearing that some catastrophe had befallen, vaulted the wall, coming down on my feet within the wretched belongings of a cosy, God-forsaken "Irish homestead," the most woebegone specimen of humanity I had ever found in Ireland, pitifully ragged and footsore, yet who, with a grand and exalted bravery, to save a few shillings for his wife and little ones far over there on the wild Connemara coast, had tramped and starved from Dublin; and now, as my unknown fellow lodger of the night under the old ruin-wall, was endeavoring to get a little filthy food heated over a dead furze fire he had kindled; still with a song and a wail on his hungry lips, just as the curse of Irish misfortunes blend in every word, thought or impulse from every lowly Irish heart.

My new found friend was not an Irish sul-quaris. He was but one of a host of wretched beings whom Irish landlords have transformed into, more than slaves, for slaves as chattels at least know the comforts of domestic beasts. For a quarter of a century past the great Irish land owners of the West have mercilessly evicted tenants with a heartlessness and cruelty no pen can depict. Tac land is depopulated. In a twenty-mile walk you may see from 500 to 1000 tenantless holdings, the cabin roofs fallen in, the bare walls alone standing, as if an angry army had swept the face of the earth with fire and sword. A few sheep or a fewer black cattle browse about the spots that once were labor's, love's and hope's. In the great castle are the retinues, and the guarded agents. The owner's, titled or untitled, are on the Riviera, or crowding parliament corridors in London seeking more rigorous laws for Ireland. And God alone knows where in all this sad business is such a thing as a human heart. But of my friend and his kind? Their families are those too terribly poor to do else than huddle in huts and fight for very existence itself. Eviction, depopulation of great estates, transformation of countless comfortable holdings into "grazing lands" as wild as when the barbaric kings had their heids and herds, have annihilated labor.

NO LABOR FOR THE POOR.

There is no labor in much of the west of Ireland for those too poor to live and stay, and in whom all hope has fled that they may ever escape the life-long horror of their present existence. The very dens in which they are permitted to remain by these lords of the land, yield an income greater than that secured by many an American moneyking. This rent, which covers the privilege of simply remaining at the agent's will as "care-taker" in horrible discomfort, and the use of a piece of earth from an eighth to half an acre in area, is the sleuder hold these unfortunate people have upon the very breath of life in a Christian land.

HELPLESS AND HOPELESS.

So out of these generous conditions furnished by the ruling classes have come from 15,000 to 20,000 "Irish harvesters," who leave their wretched homes in early spring, tramp to Dublin, Belfast, or some other eastern seaport town, and, after crossing the channel, swoop down upon the English and Scotch rural districts, and there battle with the native peasantry in savage desperation for a share of the labor rightly wholly the latter's; returning as it were cargo upon cargo for the laws that have made them helpless and hopeless in their own land. Their belongings consist of the rags on their backs, with usually a pair of hob-nailed shoes, a sickle, cradle, scythe or fork, either of which is wound with twisted rushes in marvelous patience and care; perhaps a cup or can, and always a sort of covered stew-pan made of tin or sheetiron. It is their habit to go in squads, for company's sake, for messing purposes, and, of chiefest importance, for mutual protection in defence or aggression in the ferocious encounters often waged with the English and Scotch farm laborers, whose very source of subsistence is thus constantly attacked by their brethren in misery from Ireland. But their wages are as nothing; they live outdoors like swine and upon the most loathesome food; and when the harvests are done work their way back to the Irish sea coast, picking up a bit of work here and there like ravenous beasts; finally cross the channel, and again seek their lightless homes.

A SUPERHUMAN TASK.

If they have saved enough to pay their rent, and, with whatever little their families may have helped during their absence, exist from one year to another in the most horrible manner known to man, they have truly done an almost superhuman task. I have seen these Irish harvesters landing in Dublin from the channel ships, or being loaded into cars for the West at Dublin stations, cursed at, hustled, dodged and pounded worse than though brute animals, and yet leaving all with the light of home-saving shining from their gaunt faces and hollow eyes, in a way that wrung my heart until I could have shrieked in pain and protest.

Where under the sky above us all, where within the civilization of which we boast, where within the knowledge—and I say it reverently—of the God that is, may be found such inexpressible devotion, such prolonged and incalculable suffering, such patience illimitable and supreme?

"How's every shovelful of yez?" was the laconic greeting I received. "In regards av arrin an' drinkin an' the like," continued the harvester, "ye'll get nuth'n' fur nuth'n' on the bridge o' Kilcock, an' ye'll be only lickin' me pan fur yer intrision, though, God knows, yer welcome as the day to that; an' will be glad to scowl, fur a bonny bride's nixy dressed; an' its as good a sorld as iver 'twas—ye can still buy two farthing candles fur a ha'penny, Lord, now, I'll hold ye its true yer tellin' a little pickish (hungry) yersilf!"

A JOVIAL BANQUET.

Yes, yes, yes and ever yes, from me, as he rattled on. But bidding him wait a little I brought from the tiny Moycullen poststation and shop such stores of good things as never before gladdened two belated winter tramps and the warmed blood and grateful spirit set his tongue to a wondrous wagging, in which I recall that he wished with intense earnestness, "May the top of yer head never folly yer Lady," that despite "the ache o' the gout in the elbow of his leg," his unexpected happiness compelled him to dance a furious jig upon the rotten stones of the ruin, which proved a performance that he pleaded, "what he lost in the dance he made up in the whistlin'," and called me over and over, with trembling pathos in his tones, "a suillagh machree" (light of my heart) for the little human kindness he had perhaps for the first time in all his life been shown. Then I got the sore-boned, sore-footed wanderer upon his way. Far over upon the verge Conemara coast, never above fifteen were his waiting ones, and I knew it would brighten its tramp to travel beside him. So in the bright winter day we walked and talked along the walled road, having no care for the scornful looks of passing nobility, no fear for the suspicious looks of passing constabulary, and only answering looks and words of cheer to the ragged peasantry, whose tender hearts ever show responsive interest to even the least indication of effortful privation and sorrow.

Toward mid-day a strange cortege passed us, and we stood with uncovered heads the while a hundred petticoated men and women from the Ballynahinch mountains, to the west, starved, gaunt, ragged, wildly picturesque and strange, bearing a rude, unpainted deal-box upon their shoulders, within which lay one dead, went by on their way to the Moycullen graveyard. Now and then the coffin would be set upon the earth; then piteous lamentation arose. Pausing, lamenting, progressing, wailing, the weird, wild living and dead passed from sight, but never from one's memory could be effaced that awful scene and sound.

At the side of all Irish roads are found every few miles walled compartments, open to the highway, called stone-pockets, for storing broken stone required from time to time in road repairs. In one of these we found an old Irish pensioner breaking stone, as he had done for a quarter of a century, at a shilling a day. It was warm, and sunny there in the "stone-pocket."

SOME VALUABLE INFORMATION.

We divided our food with him, and the silver-haired old white sleuve felt he must make an effort to interest and recompense the stranger. The Royal Irish Engineers have a surveyor's mark, or sign, which is chiseled into stone, if such be found at angles of survey. It is called "the three broad arrow," or "crow's foot," and consists of a tiny circle, from which radiate, like the sticks of a fan, three arrow-like indentations. Bringing us to one of these with dignity, the old man withdrew his hat and, pointing to the broad arrow, asked with impressive solemnity:

"D'ye mind that?"

"I do," says I.

"Think-prints?" says he.

"The same," says I.

"Thim, sir"—and here the old man seemed a foot taller for the momentous revelation upon his lips—"thim, sir, wor the tread of the aigle before the flood!"

And so we passed the day, we two tramps in Ireland, reaching lovely little Oughterard as the shuddering winds brought the night and the great swirls of fog from the sea. Here I housed my "harvester" friend, with an extra bit of silver in his pocket for the needs of the dreary way he still had to go, came back with a view of roaring "long car" into quaint old Galway town; overheard by chance among the stablemen at the post stations of this marvelous little Madigan inn, where nobody ever came; because of that sought it out among the ghostly and silent ten century old streets, hurried into its wondrous warmth and sweetness by the startling echoes of my own footfalls; receiving from John Madigan and Eli, his wife, that sort of a suspicious, boisterous, wondering, wonderful, tender and artful, Irish welcome, which makes one gasp to recall; and which shall be told, as best I may, for a most unique, characterful incident of these West of Ireland folk, the most unique and characterful people that live.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

A NIGHT THOUGHT.

Planets perpetuate the gods of Greece,
And in the dark serene of midnight glide,
Like ghosts of the dead powers, o'er pathways wide:
Such spell is there in names! which shall not cease,
But rather, as the ages roll, increase,
What mysteries to poesy allied
Shift in the old mythology abide—
And star-sentence their memory's lasting lease!
While that each planet bears its pagan name,
The gods are unforgot. And glowing bright
The constellation's clust'ring jewels claim
To write, in letters of unchanging light,
The history of heroes. Other fame
Is dulled beside the blazonry of night!
—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining-car route for all points East. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

A NIGHT IN VIENNA.

Some Strange Characters Abound in the Austrian Capital.

A Peculiar Reception for a Modest Young Man—A Visit to the Sims and the Theaters.

I shall never forget the black-eyed and beautiful mob of women who throng the street of Vienna.

I arrived at the Austrian capital one morning at 7 o'clock from Berlin. The journey had been exceedingly dusty, as continental journeys are apt to be. On this morning I had an unusually long and vigorous altercation with the custom house authorities, and had driven for half an hour in the glare of the early morning sun, without breakfast, and felt the loss of sleep and the lack of railroad accommodations, which are so common in America that we think they are a matter of course all over the world.

When we arrived at the Grand hotel, a fat old porter with a waxed monstache waddled out opened the door of the cab with bared head, made me a profound salaam, and then looked with some degree of excitement into the cab.

"Way," he said in an expostulating voice, "you are alone."

I was duly aware that there was an injured reflection in his voice, but I went on into the lobby, after giving some instructions about my luggage, when I discovered the porter again at my side.

"You are alone," he repeated

"Is that a crime in Vienna?"

"It is very unusual," said the porter, looking thoughtfully at his boots.

A door at the other end of the corridor opened and closed with a bang. I lifted a pair of weary and travel-worn eyes and saw a woman of about 22 years, with a Juno-like figure, magnificent dark eyes and a clear olive skin, sweep slowly toward us, smiling engagingly at the porter, and disappear into another portion of the hotel. She was attired in a fresh lawn costume, and was a remarkably handsome girl.

The fat porter twiddled his thumbs and looked after her with raised eyebrows. Then he looked at me inquiringly. A long silence ensued in which I was aware, after the same vague fashion, that the porter was giving me tune to think.

"Why don't you show me to my room?" I asked sharply.

"A double room?" asked the porter softly.

"No, no," I said, worn out with the man's bidding. "The single room and bath that I telegraphed you for, and which ought to be ready."

He shrugged his shoulders and sent me upstairs with one of the under porters. The girl in the lawn dress was already seated in the elevator as I started upstairs. She glanced at the head porter, and then, with an exclamation in excellent French about having forgotten her handkerchief, she stepped out, and I went aloft alone to the intense and disheartening sorrow of the entire hotel staff.

I am aware that in relating an incident of this sort in an American paper, I run a risk of importance, but I wish to give an idea of the extraordinary openness and candor with which vice is treated in Vienna. I had not quite made up my mind if how matters stood, even after the extraordinary bid of the porter of one of the principal hotels of that great city, but my eyes were opened wider later on.

The bath room proved to be a veritable delight. It was about ten feet square, the floor was marble, and a good share of it was sunk to a depth of five feet. There were great faucets, hot and cold showers and a needle spray. I filled the tub up to my waist with hot water, and reflected that Vienna was rather a decent place after all.

There was a knock at my door while I was in my bath, a mumbling in French, a slight swish of a skirt, and a repetition of the knock. When I opened the door half an hour later, no one was in sight. I slept for a time, ate some breakfast, and then started out to visit a captain in the Austrian army, whom I had known in New York, and who lived at Gontgegse Gasse, 21. It was a long distance from the Grand hotel, but the weather was deliciously warm, after the severity of a Berlin winter, and I strolled on in a general way toward the middle of the town.

It was about 11 o'clock in the morning. I stopped to look at a curious medallion in a window, and felt the touch of an arm next to mine. The woman muttered an apology, smiled, showing a brilliant set of teeth, and moved lazily away. She was apparently from Buda-Pesth or Constantinople. Her make-up was extraordinary, and yet nobody stared at her there. She was as straight as an arrow, and her head was set upon her shoulders like a lawn's. Her eyes were enormous, and of that heavy, lusterless and crusty sort of black that reminds one of a lump of anthracite coal. They were not brilliantly, but sluggishly beautiful. The rest of the face was square-cut, with a long jaw, full, red lips, the whitest teeth imaginable, and a clear olive skin. She looked like a Nubian, a creole darky from the French quarter of New Orleans, an Egyptian and a Viennese all rolled in one. Her dress was short, revealing a pair of pretty feet and slim ankles. Her stockings were green silk, and the slippers she wore were like sandals to the extent of having no sides or backs, but the sandal delusion was dissipated by a long Louis Quinze heel. A little red cap covered the top and kept the slipper on the foot. Her skirt was of some soft, white material that fell in perfectly straight lines. Upon her shoulders she had drawn a green and white shawl with zebraic stripes. Her hair was caught up with a comb at the back of the head, and allowed to fall in a fluffy black mass to her eyebrows. The hair was of the same shade as her eyes. A small spaniel trotted along beside her.

She looked back as I stood staring with undisguised interest at her once or twice, and then turned her attention to other men. Presently she stopped, and then, resting one hand on her hip with her shoulders thrown well back, stood outlined against the intense sunlight of the spring day, and waited for a queer looking couple to come across the street. These two approached her familiarly, and the tall and Nubian-looking girl kissed the younger of the new-comers good-naturedly. Then they lighted a couple of cigarettes and sauntered past me to a place across the way, before which was the sign of a beer garden.

Of the two newcomers, one was an old and wrinkled woman of 70 odd years, and the other a beautiful girl of the pure Teutonic type of beauty, who was really about 15 years of age, but was made to look like 19. She wore a child's bib and tucker over her childish dress, and she looked around with her baby blue eyes after the fashion of an infant who had lost a rattle.

It did not take a very keen bit of discernment to see that she was acting a part, but it is only due to her to say that she was acting it very well, and the majority of men might easily have been deceived into believing that she was a child out for a walk with her old mother rather than a duly licensed and registered young person gaining a livelihood under a recognized profession and under the laws of Vienna.

I suppose I am not unlike other men, and I stood in the corner, with my hands in my pockets, wondering where two such remarkably opposed types as a blonde and Teutonic looking child, and the big, majestic and superb looking Nubian—if she was a Nubian—had come from and how it was they drifted together.

While thus musing, a voice at my side said in very bad English:

"Good Hayvings! I haf loose my poorze."

"Your what?" I asked.

"My pors—my portmaneau."

She was evidently rather fond of her English, but the episode of the purse was so old, that she was affected by it even at the outset, and she grinned mockingly at her own deception, for she held her purse in her hand. She might have been a Viennese countess as far as looks are concerned. She had the beautiful eyes of the women of this city of notable faces and her tailor-made gown had evidently come from Paris. She was exquisitely attired in every detail, and seemed full of good nature.

Then she asked me in a casual way if I would stop a passing car for her, and I waved my cane at the driver in response. She gave me quite a friendly little nod, as though we had been acquainted for twenty years, jumped aboard and waved her hand at me familiarly. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the friendly and entirely "chummy" manner which she displayed. I made up my mind by this time that it was not safe to remain still and I kept on in my walk toward Gontzegse Gasse.

It was during this walk that I saw Vienna's beautiful, black-eyed and shapely mob. The women are of all conceivable ages, more perfectly dressed even than the questionable women of France, and it seemed to me that they had the streets to themselves. When I mentioned this to the captain upon whom I was calling, he said:

"You are right in that particular: the streets are practically theirs from 11 to 1. Then they disappear for breakfast or a quiet lunch in their rooms, while ladies go shopping or visiting. At 6 o'clock they come out again for an hour or two, and after that they are more or less at the theaters, the gardens and the restaurants."

"There was racing that day, I learned, and I went out to the course. It was in a straight way through the park, and at the crack of the whips in Vienna were out. Men were dressed with great correct ness, but nearly all of them were officers. They drove two, four and six horses before rather lightly built carts. The horses are a peculiar breed, most of them coming from Hungary. They are small, nattly, fiery as tigers, but soft mouthed, and their legs are as slim as those of a deer.

The racing itself was not very interesting, on account of the slow time. The horses were not trained to anywhere near as fine as those of England, France or America, many of them carrying a good many superfluous pounds of flesh around the track. In fact, one field of racers for a four-mile race looked like so many overfed cobs. The betting was not partic arly heavy, and, after a short look at the pretty grass track, I discovered that the interest was not in the horses, but in the mob which had again shown up in magnificent racing gear along the grand stand.

The costumes of the women—there must have been at least 1,400 of them at the course that afternoon—were very showy and horsey, and they moved around as though they owned the course. A great many of them climbed the seats beside the Viennese swells when the drive home began, and at 6:30 or 7 o'clock the broad avenue leading down from the track was alive with the blazing eyes of the Viennese women. They lined the course on either side, and, when I went to see "Othello" that night at the Burg theater, with that remarkable tragedian, Sonnenthal, in the cast, the black eyes of the Viennese mob were still visible. A dozen pair even stared at me interestedly when I jumped from the cab and retreated into the hotel. That is one reason why I consider the Viennese mob the most remarkable feature of the beautiful Austrian city.

BLAKELY HALL.

THE SWEET GIRL GRADUATE.

A classical gown of white satin;
A kerchief of costly lace,
A form that a Juno might envy,
An aristocratic face;

Roses, La France, in profusion,
A jewel here and there,
Flashing like flame on her bosom,
Or sending soft gleams from her hair;

Lovely, commanding and stately,
As she stood there I could but guess
That she was the petted heiress
To a million or more—not less.

But I turned to the one beside her,
In a snowy-white cashmere gown,
With not a jewel or sparkle,
Except in her eyes of brown;

And I said to her: "Why, how is it
When the others are dressed so gay,
That you are as classic as a lily
On your graduation day?"

She sighed, and she answered softly:
"Why, you see," and she turned away,
"My father is not very wealthy,
And he works hard every day;

"And it would take a whole month's labor,
For an outfit though and through
Like theirs"—the tears were coming—
"So I thought—that this—would do."

"She's the very girl I've been seeking!"
I thought, as I turned away,
"I was mighty lucky to find her,
And I'll ask her this very day."

And the sweet girl also turned away,
Chewing her gum with delight:
"I guess that story caught him," she said,
"I think he'll propose to-night!"
—*The "Countess."*

WAITING FOR MARION.

Down in the state of Ohio, section called Darby Plains,
An' the twilight creepin' along and about the country lanes;
With here and there a misty star yoh could barely see
Long about milkin' time in the autumn of sixty-three.

And there the old lady set a milkin' the cows,
As slowly they chawed the punkins, forder and browse,
And ligater yet than the fluff on the milk-pail's foam
Was the thought of the promised furlough, and Marion coming home.

Yesterday was the letter brought, an' the welcome word
That the furlough would come in a week, as Marion heard,
He hadn't been wounded yet, so the letter said,
'Cappin' a minnie-bullet had grazed his head.

Terrible tough there in Darby, amongst the farms,
The boys all gone to war, an' kerryin' arms;
No quiltin's, nor spellin' matches, nor huskin' bees—
No apple-parin's nor dances, the gals to please.

The wheat fields golden stalks and the robin's call,
The old well sweep and Marion's mare in her stall,
The martins up in the martin box, an' the bees at the comb
Seemed as if they all knowed Marion was comin' home.

Finally come the day he'd set to be back,
An' his mother shined the rifle that hung on the rack,
Killed a couple o' chickens, an' for a surprise
Baked some master fine doughnuts and punkin pies.

Long in the mornin' early I saw her go down the lane,
Thirty miles from the barn to where he'd git off the train,
An' there she waited till evenin' came with its misty gloom,
Waitin' there to greet the boy that was comin' home.

Chickamauga! Marion got his furlough there,
The word came on in a week, an' his mother'd sit an' stare.
An' look in the old cracked lookin-glass an' fix her comb,
Smooth her calliky gownd an' say, 'Marion's comin' home."

An' ev'ry September afterwards, on that same day,
She'd fix an' cook an' plan in the self-same way,
'Pears like the shock of that message had turned her brain!
An' then the next mornin' she'd walk to the end of the lane.

An' there'd she'd set an' set by the worn out bars
Lookin' for Marion—"Marion'd gone to the wars."
Tell ye what, it would move the heart of a stone
To see her comin' slowly back, a-cryin' and alone.

But when she was back at home in the settin'-room
With the taller candle lit to brighten the gloom,
She'd look in the old cracked glass again, an' fix her comb,
Smooth her dress an' smile an' say, "Marion's comin' home."
—*Ernest McGaffey.*

DEER HUNTING.

How it is Practiced in Western Oregon by Hunters and Skinners.

Incidents of the Chase by an Amateur—Habits of the Deer—How They Are Captured by the Settlers and Professional Hunters.

Man loves excitement and a certain amount he must have, and next to the field of battle the chase in a measure must supply that intense condition that cannot be experienced anywhere else. Take a man into our Oregon woods and into the haunts of the deer and show him four or five deer for the first time and note his excitement. He would be singularly cool if he threw his rifle to his face and should kill one of these deer in his first attempt. I have seen them empty their Winchesters and the "ague" so strong that they could scarcely place cartridges in the chambers while the deer were in sight. The rattle of arms does not always alarm deer, so that a case of this kind would not be impossible. The graceful and pushing movement of the head of a slightly alarmed deer, together with the motions of the ears, have a "rattling" influence on the novice that allows the game to escape. There are a great many admirable qualities that can be cultivated in the chase which could be turned to account in the field of battle—the use of firearms, coolness and quickness of judgment and the study of expedients—all things that comes under the head of "presence of mind" are here learned. It only takes a moment for a fat buck to cut wit you, and the luck of quickness in comprehending what he is going to do, and the best thing for you to do to get a shot in a vital place—all of which must be considered and judged in a flash to be successful. Looking this art you will lose your game, and gaining it you will soon be known as a successful hunter. The secret is not all in being a good shot, and the reward is slightly in the game. You cultivate the mind, the eye is trained and your health will be improved. The love of nature will be gratified, and in the solitudes of the mountains you will gain evidence of the "survival of the fittest" quite as convincing as could be obtained in America's or England's greatest cities. Any line of thought may be taken up or abandoned according to your feelings or fancy.

Some years' experience as a farmer in the edge of the Coast mountains has given the writer considerable knowledge of the way that deer are destroyed, both by the settlers and the professional hunters, and also as to the efficacy of the "game law," so called.

Southwest from the city of Portland, about 150 miles in the country, where the Calipooia and Coast range of mountains unite, there is about a township of land that is like the hub of a wheel—brooks and rivers strike out from it in all directions, and consequently spurs of mountains that might be likened to the spokes of the wheel radiate in all directions. Between a pieces of land lies in two counties—Lane and Douglas. For many years there was no better hunting ground for deer in Western Oregon. A single hunter has been known to kill as many as fourteen deer in one day. There is still proof by the books of merchants that as many as $300 worth of deer skins have been sold by a single hunter during a season beginning in October and ending on the last of the following February. A hunter to accomplish anything in this line must study the nature of the deer and understand them as well as a horseman does the horse or a farmer his cattle or sheep. Often a fawn has been captured and its habits studied as it grows to maturity. Its times of feeding are noted and its peculiar habits during the different seasons, its color, what attracts its attention, how it is alarmed and what will cause terror. When this hunter goes into the woods he will then soon learn where to look for his game. He knows also that when the moon is dark, the deer being on the lookout for cougar, are afraid to stir in the night, more especially if the night is cloudy or rainy, and consequently the deer will be feeding until 10 o'clock in the forenoon if an old moon and towards sunset if a new moon. These hunters get their game by still hunting, i. e., the deer are not run from their beds by hounds and then shot down by men placed at "stands," but they have trained dogs that will stow-track a wounded deer or run, as directed and when told. As already stated, the reports of guns do not always alarm deer; on the contrary, a running deer will often stop at the crack of a rifle and give the hunter a standing shot; and where several deer are found in the head of a canyon or on a ridge together, their curiosity will cause them to stop until several of their number fall. Should the hunter go out of their sight, or should the dog break and run, they would become almost crazy with fright and would be off in a second. The snapping of brush under the hunter's feet will alarm a deer more than the crack of a rifle. The cougar is their greatest enemy, next to man, and they are constantly on the watch for it. The wind blowing off the hunter and his dog will cause a stampede. The knowledge of this fact is, however, used in various ways to the deer's disadvantage, and when there is a stiff wind blowing toward the hunter from the direction he is hunting the dog will often "wind" the deer before the hunter has any knowledge of their presence.

A hunter goes out and makes a "killing," and if deer are stirring briskly he does nothing but kill and skin and shoulder the deer. This lasts until the time of day that the deer are through feeding, when they go to their hiding places and beds. He then goes and skins them and throws the carcases under a log or in a thicket of brush, or perhaps he takes the game to camp or sends it to market, which he can as to do. When the woods are burned as they often are in places, the old logs show the remains of the deer—the partially burned bones—left there by the "deer skinner" or "speeler." The hunter has to have a cabin of sufficient size to dry the skins, and generally a partner attends to this part of the business. These hunters are very cautious and expert and they manage to conduct the business so that there is no evidence of the crime. At one time the law allowed settlers to hunt and kill deer when the meat was taken care of for their own use. A subsequent law was stricter, but all laws are failures in a measure. The law abiding settler obeys it, and the professional hunter goes away back four or five miles from the settlers, builds his cabin, settles down to business and goes to slaughtering. The law protects him—it gives him a monopoly of the business—and the law-abiding settler, who needs the meat, has to do without it. So that if there is a law every effort should be made to keep this class of men out, at least. If a system was adopted to allow no one to murder without a license to kill, and sell the skins, it would be better than the present law. Then the officers of counties could discriminate in favor of the settlers, who would prize the meat more than the hides. Some settlers put in a great deal of time hunting. They hunt for the meat and expect to get their groceries with the dried skins. They hunt openly during the season allowed by the law and secretly when it is against the law. The crop of deer skins is quite an important one and must bring into the state many thousand dollars annually. The deer are a great help to the settlers in the mountains, and the question of the "greatest good to the greatest number," is, in this matter, to receive attention in the coming session of the legislature. The claims of the settler and the lovers of the chase must be weighed. The forests are so large that it seems that both could be satisfied. The training which the lovers of this sport receive, its value as a preparation for the more serious work of the battle field, should the needs of the country or a patriotic duty demand their service, as well as its health-giving, exciting, quickening and enlivening powers should not be lost sight of in the needs of those "settlers" who put nearly all their time in hunting.

In the section of country spoken of the game has become so scarce that it would be now impossible for any one hunter to put in $300 worth of dried deer skins in a season. There was a hunter there who did put in $800 within two years; he was a success with a Winchester, a deer turning in the edge of a thicket of fir brush, could be killed by him with the rifle at his hip—he would not take time to place the stock to his shoulder. The habits of the deer he understood so well that he always knew where to look for them; he seldom killed less than five a day; yet no one could swear to his killing deer out of the season. His approach to camp was always signaled, and his signals were answered by his father (who always took care of the skins) by a horn, so that when company was there he would come into the cabin without hides.

There was another hunter at that time in the same place who, with a Winchester, could always kill a running deer before it could run a hundred yards. He was a better shot, so acknowledged, than the first, but the first understood the deer better, and was quick in mastering the difficulties of the situations which the cunning game would place the hunter in, and if there was a place to run to to get in another shot after the game had covered itself, he was sure to strike the place and make a capture.

To take the reader into the woods, so to speak, and show all the details of the day's sport, picture it close to nature with a description of the hills, canyons, fir thickets and open benches, where the does and fawns resort, and where the bucks are to be found, their color at different seasons, habits, would require more time and space than was contemplated in this article. Young deer are more easily captured than old ones, because their curiosity to investigate anything new, if not alarmed, will cause them to stop and look, where an old buck would steal away behind trees and brush, or cause an old doe to jump out of her bed and be off in a twinkling. In October the color of all the deer in this country—that is the black tail deer—is blue, later this color changes to a brown. Bucks get their full growth at five years, and often at that age their green hides will weigh as high as fourteen pounds, and they will weigh, dressed, from 100 to 140 pounds. A good doe will weigh, dressed, about ninety pounds. This time of year the deer are in bands. Most of the bucks killed now are not fit to eat, but generally the skin weighs well. In February the bucks lose their horns. At that time their meat is good again, although they are not fat. The hides of all deer are light and rotten in February and March—it is not strong—more correctly speaking, and in this condition are not fit for gloves.

In July the deer are red, and the horns of the bucks are in the "velvet" and nearly grown. At this time of year they like the open benches, and bed in the fern or open sides of canyons, as the horns are very tender and they don't like the brush; but when the sun hardens them, then they go into the brush and lay there. When they get to this stage their color is blue. A hunter has to almost get the muzzle of his gun on one at this time of year before he will leave his bed. In June the flies trouble them and they will be out and moving during the day, and is extremely hot weather they like to be near water, sometimes going into streams to cool themselves. Early in the season the does take their fawns down on the benches and near streams. The cougars, as a rule, travel on the ridges or high lands, as most of their "sign" is found there, and generally their victims are large deer. The deer live mostly on the tender twigs and leaves of brush-hazel and dogwood especially, so that snow as it falls in this country does not trouble them as regards food. When it crusts with ice, they are easily run down with dogs. The rough country and a constant growth of timber and of brush is the greatest protection the deer have. If this country was destitute of timber and brush, and if every hunter could get a deer at every shot, the hunters would be soon out of a business, and the deer would be like the buffalo—alive only in the legends of the past.

O.

IRELAND' LAST KING.

The Crowning, the Reign and the Deposition of Roderick O'Connor.

Irish Times.

Roderick O'Connor was crowned with great pomp in Dublin in the year 1116, when his stormy reign began. All his life he was engaged in hostilities with piratical Danes and even more troublesome subjects. To secure peace he entered into a compact with the Danish hordes who settled on the coast, never penetrating into the interior. The tribute was stipulated in cattle of 4000 cows, levied on his dominion. But it was only the beginning of Roderick's troubles. Soon an event followed, insignificant in itself, but pregnant with impending circumstances. He deposed one of the petty princes of Leinster, whose cruelty and mismanagement had caused much complaint. The folly of this subject culminated in the offense of running off with his neighbor's wife. History gives undue prominence to this crime, which was only the lightest charge laid at the door of Dermot MacMurrough.

Exasperated at his deposition, Dermot appealed to Henry II., who sent over the Anglo Normans to assist in recovering his possessions. In return for the services rendered, the Earl of Pembroke, by a marriage with the daughter of Dermot, obtained possession of the Leinster principality, and thus laid the foundation of the Anglo Norman rule in Ireland. The distracted condition of O'Connor's kingdom prevented him raising sufficient troops to expel the Norman invaders. Submitting to the inevitable, he came to terms with his enemies. He did not even insist on the submission of Dermot, but appealed to his honor not to invite further auxiliaries into the country. Dermot promised fidelity, but broke his word at the first opportunity. Roderick, in despair, appealed to his old enemies, the Danes, to assist him.

In vain did Roderick strive against the inevitable. The first united effort of the allied armies proved a disastrous failure, but the proud spirit of the king was not broken. Listening to the wily plans of Henry, the Irish king concluded a treaty with the English monarch. So far from fulfilling the provisions of this contract, solemnly agreed upon in Dublin, Henry, soon after, actually made a present of the whole of Connaught to William Fitzadelem de Burgo and his heirs.

GEOLOGY AND BLUE GRASS BEAUTY.

Harper's Magazine.

The limestone and the blue grass together determine the agricultural pre-eminence of the region, and account for the fine breeding of the horses, the excellence of the cattle, the stature of the men and the beauty of the women; but they have social and moral influence also. It could not well be otherwise, considering the relation of the physical condition to disposition and character. We should be surprised if a rich agricultural region, healthful at the same time, where there is abundance of food and wholesome cooking is the rule, did not affect the tone of social life. And I am almost prepared to go further, and think that blue grass is a specific for physical beauty and a certain graciousness of life. I have been told that there is a natural relation between Presbyterianism and blue grass, and am pointed to the Shenandoah and to Kentucky as evidence of it. Perhaps Presbyterinas naturally seek a limestone county. But the relation, is it exists, is so subtle and the facts are too few to build a theory on. Still, I have no doubt there is a distinct variety of woman known as the blue grass girl. A geologist told me that once when he was footing it over the state with a geologist from another state, as they approached the blue grass region from the southward they were carefully examining the rock formation and studying the surface indications, which are usually marked on the border line, to determine exactly where the peculiar limestone formation began. Indications, however, were wanting. Suddenly my geologist looker up the road and exclaimed:

"We are in the blue grass region now."

"How do you know?" asked the other.

"Why, there is a blue grass girl."

There was no mistaking the neat dress, the style, the rounded contours the gracious personage. A few steps further on the geologist found the outcropping of the blue limestone.

THE DRIFT TO THE CITIES.

An Impressive Showing of the Change in Massachusetts.

And the Same Thing is Taking Place in New York and All the Other Commercial and Manufacturing States.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The publication of the results of the official investigation in Illinois as to the extent and variety of farm mortgages, together with the evidence advanced that agricultural property of all kinds is depreciating in value and rural population diminishing, has stirred up much discussion in the West, and various theories are broached to account for it all. It is undoubtedly the case, as has been asserted by James F. Merriam of this city, that the competition from agriculture in newer and more remote Western states and territories has had something to do with this result. Illinois is comparatively an old, well-settled, well-developed state, and is now being subjected in a degree to the same adverse industrial conditions that have for many years operated against the New England farmer. But not all the results can thus be accounted for.

With the imposition of the tariff of 1824 Massachusetts turned from commerce to manufacturing. Agriculture should have profited thereby, and possibly did up to 1840, when the West came in as a competitor in many kinds of produce. Slow to change, to adapt himself to the new market developing at his doors, and convinced, perhaps, that there was no prof

THE DEADLOCK BROKEN

Weaver Induced to Abandon His Obstructive Tactics.

TWO APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED.

The Senate Reaches the End of the Tariff Bill and Returns to the Consideration of Sections Passed Over.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The journal of yesterday's proceedings was read without any obstacle being interposed by Weaver, of Iowa, who sat quietly at his desk while the clerk read the record, offering none of his dilatory motions. It was generally known that the deadlock would be broken to-day, and Weaver's silence surprised nobody, while it satisfied everybody.

The journal having been read the speaker presented various executive documents for reference, and appointed conferees on the Nicaragua canal bill.

Springer, of Illinois, asked unanimous consent to have printed a substitute for the territorial bill now pending, and stated that he would call it up Tuesday. Burrows objected.

Weaver stated that he would make no more dilatory motions until he heard from the committee on rules.

A bill on which the previous question was ordered last session, to increase the pension of Elizabeth G. Scott to $50 a month, was passed.

Tillman, of South Carolina, submitted a conference report on the bill increasing the limit of cost for the purchase of a site for a public building at San Francisco. This conference report fixes the limit at $800,000 and was agreed to.

TWO APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED.

The house went into committee of the whole on the general appropriation bills.

The military academy appropriation bill was first taken up, and its reading was interrupted till Kilgore raised a point of order against the clause appropriating $190,000 for the erection of a new academy building at West Point.

The chairman having overruled the point, Kilgore moved to strike out the clause; defeated.

A motion by Kilgore to strike out the clause appropriating $100,000 for a new gymnasium building was also defeated.

The bill was then laid aside, and consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was proceeded with.

MacAdoo (N. J.) said he could not allow the bill to pass without emphasizing what he considered the popular demand for abolishing United States ministers abroad. One of the great countries of Europe was unrepresented by a minister in this country. The British government has refrained from sending a minister to Washington for the purpose of resenting what it considered to be an insult. It was a most absurd thing, to his mind, that the United States should send ministers to royal courts. The system was absolutely omitted to the character of our country.

The committee rose, and the two appropriation bills were passed.

The committee resumed its session for consideration of the fortification appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $380,000.

Townsend (Pa.) raised a point of order against all the items of the bill appropriating $100,000 for repair of fortifications, that they were not under the jurisdiction of the committee on military affairs.

Pending a decision, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

THE AGREEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—It was generally understood half an hour before the house met that the deadlock would be broken to-day and one of the appropriation bills taken up. Just how this result was obtained was a mystery, except to a few members. Weaver admitted the fact, and legitimated that satisfactory concessions in behalf of his Oklahoma bill had been made, but declined to say what they were. There are many rumors, but nothing definite.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Reaches the End and Takes Up Sections That Were Passed Over.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—After the usual routine business this morning the senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill at section 2491, the first of the administrative sections.

Morgan sent to the clerk's desk an amendment which he proposed to offer to the bill at this or some future time. It reads:

All laws and parts of laws which exempt from payment of duties any articles of commerce upon which duties are imposed in this act, when in transit through the United States to or from the dominion of Canada, or any province thereof, are hereby declared in operation.

A few changes as to phraseology were made in the administrative sections, and the reading of the bill was finished at 1:45 P. M. Then Allison went back to section 9, as to methylated spirits [for use in the arts] and several changes made in the phraseology. As to sections 10 to 15, include other subjects for methylated spirits besides wood naphtha.

On motion of Allison, paragraph 7, schedule of chemical products, was amended by increasing the rate on alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water and other toilet waters, from $2 per gallon and 25 per cent. ad valorem to $2 per gallon and 70 per cent. ad valorem.

Changes were also made in paragraphs 8 (soluble oil); 35 (gelatine); 50 (seal oil, etc.); so as to include herring oil; 101 (all other earthenware), so as include lava, and gas burner tips; 102 (tiles and brick), increasing the rate from 20 to 25 per cent. ad valorem, 108 (glass and glassware), adding the words fanscas of glass or pebble; and 114 (plate glass unsilvered), by striking out provision for the smallest size.

Paragraph 178, as to lead, was amended so as to read "lead ore, lead gross, 1½ cents per pound; provided that silver ore containing lead shall pay a duty of 1½ cents per pound on the lead contained therein."

Allison moved to amend paragraph 388, as to wood pulp, by making it read: "Mechanically ground pulp, $2 50 per ton dry weight; chemical wood pulp, unbleached, $6 per ton; bleached, $7 per *ton*." Agreed to.

Gray called attention to the section which permits importation in bond free of duty, of lumber, timber, etc., necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for foreign account or ownership, or for employment in foreign trades. He offered an amendment so as to include plates, draw beams, forgings, composition metal and all structural shapes, including machinery and parts of machinery. The existing law, he said, as well as this section, in the main, were intended to encourage shipbuilding in the United States, but only affected wooden vessels, while his amendment would encourage the building of iron and steel vessels.

Sherman objected to including machinery or parts of machinery, as that would interfere with American machine shops.

After a short debate, and without disposing of Gray's amendment, the senate proceeded to executive business, and soon adjourned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Captain Peter D. Broom, Third cavalry, to be inspector-general with the rank of major; Captain T. Edward Hunter, First cavalry, and Captain George B. Davis, Fifth cavalry, judges advocate with rank of major; First Lieutenant Robert Craig, assistant quartermaster with rank of captain.

OUR CEREALS.

Increase of the Wheat and Corn Crop, and Decrease of Oats.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The December report of the department of agriculture makes the product of corn 1,937,796,000 bushels, valued on the farm at 34.1 cents per bushel. The average yield of seven corn surplus states is 32.2 bushel per acre.

Wheat—Aggregate 414,860,000 bushels, an average yield of 11.1 bushels per acre; winter wheat 11.6 bushels; spring wheat 10.3 bushels; average farm value 92.6 cents against 68.1 cents for the previous crop. The difference is due more to foreign than domestic scarcity.

The aggregate for oats is 707,737,000 bushels, valued at 37.8 cents, against 30 cents for the crop of 1887.

The comparison of aggregate value shows the present corn crop worth $31,030,000 more than the previous one; wheat, $74,000,000 more; oats, $5,000,000 less.

Mishap to Walker Blaine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Last evening as Walker Blaine was alighting from a car he fell and broke both bones of the right leg three inches above the ankle. The bones were set in plaster. Mr. Blaine passed a restless night, but is doing very well this morning.

SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

Consul-General Sewell Again Before the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Senate committee on foreign relations continued to-day their examination of Consul-General Sewell of Samoa, concerning the condition of affairs in the islands of that group. It was continued on the lines laid down yesterday, but went more largely into the relations of the several governments interested in the maintenance of an orderly condition of affairs in the islands, and therefore was more confidential in its nature. The substance of Sewell's statement, which reviewed at great length the events of the last few years, and the present unfortunate situation here, is that it is due not to any action on the part of the representatives of the United States, but to fomentation by interested foreigners of native dissensions, and to a desire exhibited to a marked degree in those in charge of local German interests to obtain personal and commercial advantages and political supremacy.

Mr. Sewell has been requested to remain over and appear before the committee again Monday.

A POSSIBILITY OF WAR.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Diplomatic circles here are agitated over the Samoan affair, and a possible rupture between Germany and America is being canvassed.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The following bill was reported favorably to-day: To revive the grade of lieutenant-general of the army, with an amendment providing that after the appointment is made there shall not be more than two major-generals in the army.

Secretary Fairchild will go to New York to-morrow for the purpose of making a personal investigation of the efficacy of the appraiser's office.

The San Francisco Postoffice Site.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The conference committee on the appropriation bill for the sites for the San Francisco postoffice has agreed upon $800,000 as the sum to be appropriated for the purchase of a site, and as soon as the dead-lock is broken the bill will undoubtedly pass the house.

For Regimental Bands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Plumb to-day introduced a bill to provide for the organization of regimental bands for each regiment in the army.

OVERFLOWING HOUSES.

Immense Crowds Attend the Moody Meetings in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The interest in the Moody revival meetings is apparently as strong as ever, as the crowds of people at the meetings will testify. The Baptist church has been found to be too small to accommodate listeners at the afternoon meetings, and beginning with Tuesday next they will be held in the First Congregational church. To-morrow afternoon Mr. Moody will take up the subject of the "Bible" and Monday night his subject will be the "Prodigal."

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

Personal and General Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—John L. Howard, manager of the Oregon Improvement Company, left overland for Portland to-night.

Mme. Modjeska is at the Occidental.

Theodore Fulton, of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, will go to the Chicago & Alton agency February 1.

Col. D. B. Bush, the insurance agent of Portland, arrived in town this morning.

The board of education at Honolulu has sent to Barnes & Co., of New York, copy for their school geography of the Hawaiian islands. The publishers will use the book for a supplement to their Pacific states geography.

Captain Roberts's tug Adams, which capsized in Eel river, California, a short time ago, has gradually drifted to shore and lies on the beach with but slight damages. She will be floated in a few days. As yet the body of Captain William Adams, who was drowned at the capsizing of the tug, has not been recovered.

A man registering as J. C. Rowthers, England, committed suicide in Oakland this morning by taking laudanum. No cause for the act is known.

Superintendent Jesse Mehan, of the Pullman service, was notified by George M. Pullman yesterday that Thomas H. Wickes, formerly general superintendent of the service, had been appointed second vice president, in control of the operating department of the company. C. A. Garoelou will take the position of general superintendent.

The schooner Jane Grey started on another whaling cruise to the sea of Okhotsk and the Arctic regions this spring. She was one of the vessels wrecked in the Arctic regions last year, but was picked up by the revenue cutter Thetis and brought to this port.

A Victim of Burglars.

OAKLAND, Jan. 12.—The house of Hiliare Remellard was entered by burglars to-day and about $700 worth of jewelry, including two gold watches, diamond ring and other articles, were taken.

Mrs. Remullard and her sister were in the house at the time. Mrs Remullard had gone out a short time before and left the door unlocked and the burglars entered through this door. Two suspicious looking characters were seen near the place this afternoon. A bag of cakes was left by the burglars, who were, probably, tramps.

To Inspect Places of Amusement, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—At a meeting of the board of fire commissioners to-day, a resolution was adopted that the board of fire commissioners, fire department architect, and fire department committee of the board of supervisors form a committee of inspection to visit and make a personal inspection of all theaters, halls, churches and places of public amusement, regarding their entrances and general construction in case of fire or panic.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Arrived—Ship Mercury, Port Hadlock. Cleared—Br str Southern California, Nanaimo; str State of California, Portland; ship Glory of the Seas, Nanaimo. Departed—Ship Alaska, Tacoma; ship Carrollton, Port Townsend.

Arrived—Ship Blue Jacket, bark Elsinore and bark James A. Boelare. Sailed—Whaling bark Jane Gray, whaling.

A Runner Against Skaters.

SAN BERNARDINO, Jan. 12.—Fowler, the baseballist and sprinter, ran a mile and a quarter to-night at the skating rink, while McFarland and Plotz, champion skaters, skated two miles, one each. McFarland skated the first mile in six minutes. Plotz skated the second mile in six minutes, also. Fowler ran the mile and a quarter in ten minutes, beating Plotz by a quarter of a mile.

Suit for Damages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The Wave Power Company sued the owners of the schooner Parallel to-day for $4400 damages to plaintiff's shop at the Cliff house, which was destroyed by an explosion on board the schooner in January, 1887. The schooner was laden with dynamite, bound to Astoria, Or., and when it went ashore near the Cliff house a terrific explosion followed.

"Big Bertha's" Son Sentenced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—W. H. M. Stanley, or "Willie," alleged son of "Big Bertha," the confidence queen, has been sentenced by Judge Murphy to six months' imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of $100, for obtaining goods under false pretenses.

Lydia Thompson Very Ill.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12.—Lydia Thompson, who has been playing here for the past few days, was taken seriously ill to-day, and to-night is reported in a critical condition.

A Big Storm Coming.

SISSONS, Jan. 12.—It commenced snowing this morning and continued all day. The prospects are for a big storm.

Recovery of a Suicide's Body.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The body of Rev. W. L. Parker, rector of the Christian Episcopal church of this city, who mysteriously disappeared November 30, was found on the lake near here this morning. It is now certain that the unfortunate man, who constantly gave to the needy more than he could afford, committed suicide to escape his creditors.

Printers' Strike at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 12.—The printers of three daily papers of this city, *Record, Newsdealer* and *Leader*, struck to-day on account of a dispute about union rules. The publishers say they are determined to run their own business, especially as they are willing to pay the wages demanded.

Pullman reservations made for all points East via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

WESTERN INTERESTS.

Wool Men Before the Senate Finance Committee.

A PLEA FOR MORE PROTECTION.

A Mormon Delegation Presents an Argument for the Admission of Utah—Oregon's Indian War Claims—Postal Notes, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—This morning the senate committee on finance heard a delegation from the National Woolgrowers' Association. The delegation included J. H. Kirkpatrick, of California. The principal address was made by Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, who spoke in support of the incorporation in the tariff bill of the wool schedule prepared by a committee of the association. The schedule proposed divides wools into three classes—clothing, combing and carpet. The duty on wools of the first and second class is 11 cents per pound, including the hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals. Wools of the third class valued at 12 cents a pound or less, 3 cents duty; valued at over 12 cents, 6 cents per pound. Prepared wool is subject to extra duty, according to the character of the preparation. Wastes composed wholly or in part of wool or worsteds, 30 cents per pound; woolen rags, shoddy, etc., 20 cents per pound; wools dyed or otherwise prepared beyond scouring or washing, same duty as manufactures of wool.

Nearly all the delegation took part in the hearing. President Harpster insisted upon the committee recognizing the fact that President Cleveland had made an issue of free wool in the recent election, and the woolmen had won.

The senate will consider the wool schedule next week. It is not deemed probable that a material change will be recommended by the committee.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—At to-day's session of the Wool Growers' convention, a resolution was adopted requesting prominent merchants and dealers to consider the subject of establishing a bureau for the purpose of concentrating statistical information relating to the supply and demand of wool, and also asking them to establish a system of grades of wool which will abolish the old terms, or substitute a series of standard grades embracing all wool grown in the different producing states.

UTAH'S CLAIM FOR ADMISSION.

Delegate Caine and Other Mormons Before the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The house committee on territories devoted the session this morning to hearing argument upon the claims of Utah for admission. The element seeking admission was represented by Delegate Caine, Franklin S. Richards and J. M. Wilson, attorney. In opposition were Judge Baskin, Governor West, Mr. Curry and Judge McBride. Richards made a long argument in favor of admission, declaring the Gentiles had nothing to fear from it and declaring that the opposition was formed in the interest of jobbery.

Mr. Richards opened the argument in an address, in which he briefly told of the settlement of Utah and of the hardships and sufferings undergone by the pioneers. He spoke of the growth of the territory, pointed to the large proportion of people who owned homes compared with other sections of the country, and defended the patriotism of the inhabitants, citing the efforts of their ancestors in war. Touching the charges relative to polygamy he declared that since the passage of the act of 1882 there have been only ten convictions for new plural marriages; all of the 500 other convictions were in cases were marriage was contracted before the enactment of the law.

Richards attacked the governor of the territory, accusing him of misrepresenting the position and intentions of the Mormon inhabitants of Utah and perverting facts generally in the interest of the gentiles. He characterized as absurd what he called divine novel stories of Mormon atrocities and asserted that there was no danger to gentiles and property holders in Utah in the admission of the territory as a state. Property would be protected under the state constitution as it had been under the constitution of the territory. He spoke with some asperity of rabid gentiles, as he called them, who opposed the movement for admission, disbonoring them as visionary enthusiasts, or something worse, declaring if they had their will and secured the appointment of the commission they desired to govern Utah Salt Lake City would become a paradise for jobbers. He did not mean to censure all the gentiles who signed petitions, as many of them had done so under coercion and were honorable citizens.

In conclusion he set out in detail the claims of the territory to admission, and appealed to the committee in the name of patriotism, justice and honor not to be influenced by the complaints of a few enthusiasts to longer keep her loyal people in political serfdom.

Allen took up the governor's report to the secretary of the interior, and read affidavits to show that it was incorrect as to the power of the church in civil affairs. He quoted from church authorities to show the perfect freedom of the members to vote as they please, and from the election laws to prove that no one can discover what or whom an elector votes for. Also that tithing is an entirely voluntary donation, determined by the giver, and that the whole Mormon theory is based on free agency and practice. Everything is done by "common consent," making the Mormon church the most democratic on earth. He deprecated the governor's presence here for the vile purpose of trying to establish an absolutism in Utah, in which, with a legislative commission, he would have power to appoint all local officials.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Amendments Offered by Senator Mitchell—Coast Signals and Hydrographic Surveys.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Mitchell this morning offered in the senate two amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill. One of them contains an item of $60,000 to place light ships and fog signals at the mouth of the Columbia river. The other calls for the appropriation of $1500 for a stake light on the Snake river in Washington territory.

The sundry civil bill contains also an item appropriating $10,000 for the establishment of complete lighthouse and fog signals at Rog Island, Washington territory. Also the following items: For continuing the survey of the coast of Oregon, including offshore hydrography, and to continue the survey of the Columbia river from the mouth of the Willamette toward the Cascades, triangulation, topography and hydrography; $10,000 for continuing the survey of the coast of Washington territory; $5,000 for continuing explorations in the waters of Alaska, making hydrographic surveys in the same, and for the establishment of astronomical, longitude and magnetic stations between Sitka and the southern end of the territory, $10,000.

NORTHWESTERN INTERESTS.

Oregon's Indian War Claims—Pension and Postal Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Dolph has received a letter from the third auditor of the treasury in answer to a request to the secretary of the treasury for immediate action on the Indian war claims of the state of Oregon now pending before the third auditor, so that any amount allowed to the state might be appropriated for by congress at the present session, informing him that the claim would be taken up for examination in a few days with a view to adjusting it in time for the appropriation.

PENSION AND POSTAL NOTES.

T. J. Eckerson, of Portland, Or., a survivor of the Mexican war has been granted a pension.

James H. Oakes has been commissioned postmaster at Mitchell, Or., and Mary J. Decker has been commissioned postmistress at Wasco, in the same state.

The postmaster-general has, upon solicitation, of Representative Hermann, ordered an increase of mail service from Roseburg to Perdue, Douglas county, Or.

The Electric Sugar Swindle.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Officials of the victimized Electric Sugar Company have decided not to make a statement to the public as to the status of the concern. W. H. Cotterill, president, gave the press a long statement, refuting the charges that appeared in a morning paper, in which it was stated that Cotterill left the country in 1876 under a cloud, deserting his wife and eight children.

MAHONE FOR THE CABINET.

A Large Delegation of Virginians Call on General Harrison.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—This was Virginia day with the president-elect, his principal visitors being a large delegation of prominent republicans from ten congressional districts of Virginia, who came here to urge the appointment of General William Mahone to a place in the cabinet. They came as a delegation appointed by the republican committee of Virginia at its last meeting, December 13, to convey to the president-elect certain resolutions adopted at that meeting in the interest of the appointment of General Mahone. They also brought a memorial signed by republican members-elect of the Virginia legislature to the same effect.

General Harrison received the delegation in the back parlor.

In an address to the president-elect, Craig said they asked the appointment of General Mahone to the cabinet because that was the almost unanimous desire of the party in Virginia. He made a strong argument to show if the South was to have a place in the cabinet that Virginia should get it, and why, in that event, Mahone should be recognized. He said all efforts to break the Solid South had failed, and in fact, the republican organization in Virginia was abandoned, till in 1879 Mahone led the liberal movement, whereby over 50,000 ex-Confederates and their sons united with the faithful band of republicans. As to the opposition against General Mahone in Virginia, it practically amounted to nothing.

Several other members made earnest talks for Mahone.

General Harrison was an attentive listener, and after cordially welcoming the visitors expressed pleasure at meeting them. He briefly stated in substance that the matter presented should receive his careful consideration.

The Virginians expressed themselves as greatly pleased with their visit and especially their cordial reception by Mr. Harrison. They left for home this evening.

THE HAYTIAN VESSELS.

A Crew for the Haytian Republic Sent to Port-Au-Prince.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The steamer Ailsa sailed for Gonaives this afternoon. She carried as passengers Captain Smith, of Boston, and thirty-one men, who will be landed at Port-au-Prince, to bring the steamer Haytian Republic to Boston. It is rumored that the Ailsa carried immense quantities of guns and other contrabands of war, but of this her captain professed ignorance.

The steam fishing smack Novelty, alleged to have recently been purchased as a blockade runner for Haytian waters, is still moored here. The captain refuses to say anything about her. Her crew fired on a reporter who went down to interview the captain last night.

The Yantic is still at quarantine. Lieutenant Miles and three members of the crew are in a very precarious condition.

Later in the day the steamer Mercedes was put in sailing order. She steamed out of Stapleton during the afternoon, having cleared for Samoa with a cargo of coal. It was learned that the vessel was purchased recently in Boston by Leonica Julia, the St. Domingo consul at this port, for $60,000. He said he had bought her for speculative purposes, and had sent her to Samoa under the Dominican flag, with a view to finding a ready sale for her upon her arrival. Julia denied that the Mercedes carried anything in the nature of contraband of war.

Despite Julia's denial, some shipping men regard the Mercedes as intended for the use of Hippolyte, and say she will be turned into a war vessel. A story from Stapleton says the Mercedes took on several heavy cases between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. It was said that the cases contained was not stated. A reporter seeking an interview with the captain was twice fired upon.

ANOTHER DEMAND FOR STATEHOOD.

New Mexico Claims Wonderful Progress and Improvement.

SANTA FE, Jan. 12.—A statehood convention was held here to-day, at which there were present delegates from all parts of the territory. A long resolution was adopted, the preamble of which, after reviewing the treaty of Guadalupe and Hidalgo, by which the territory became a portion of the United States, states that the population of New Mexico at the present time is over one hundred and seventy thousand, exclusive of Indians, who have not the right of elective franchise; that the territory now has over fourteen hundred miles of railroad and telegraph lines, all of which have been constructed within the last nine years; that the assessed valuation of property has increased tenfold within the past ten years, and the population thirty thousand during the past two years; and

"As the territory of New Mexico is possessed of sufficient resources, intelligence and inhabitants to authorize and require its admission into the union, it is resolved by the people of the territory, in convention assembled, representing every portion and political party therein, that we insist upon and demand admission into the federal Union; and furthermore we ask that speedy action be taken by congress upon this matter."

The convention asked to be permitted to retain the name "New Mexico" as the name of the new state.

RUMORED RESIGNATION.

Charles Francis Adams Makes an Equivocal Answer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The *Times* says to-day: Wall street has it that Charles Francis Adams is to resign the presidency of the Union Pacific Railway Company. It is declared that Mr. Adams will leave the Union Pacific to take the position of chairman of the newly organized Interstate Railway Association. February 15th was the date named for his retirement.

AN EVASIVE REPLY.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—An Associated Press reporter visited the office of the Union Pacific railway and learned from Gardiner Lane, assistant to the president, C. F. Adams, that Adams in reply to request for information regarding his resignation of the presidency of the Union Pacific railroad to accept the chairmanship of the Interstate Railway Association facetiously said: "He had denied the rumor every week, and as he had already denied it for this week, he should not make another denial until Monday next."

CRUELLY BUTCHERED.

A Woman and Child Clubbed to Death by a Negro, Near Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 12.—At the Pratt mills, five miles from this city to-day, a Mrs. J. S. Kellon, wife of a mechanic, and her son Willie, 9 years old, were murdered by a negro. The woman and boy had been into the woods a short distance to drive up their cow. They met the negro who told them that he could show them where the cow was, and they followed him a short distance, when he turned and struck Mrs. Kellon with a heavy club. The boy screamed for help and was immediately brained by the negro. The boy died instantly. Mrs. Kellon was removed to her home and lived long enough to describe the murderer and give the particulars of the crime as given above. The negro fled but is being pursued by a posse with bloodhounds and will be lynched if caught. So far as known there was no motive for the crime.

AGAINST THE C. & A.

Judge Gresham Directs That the Mortgage Be Foreclosed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The suit against the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company, in which the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, the Erie Railroad Company, and the first and second mortgage bondholders were interested, has been decided against the Chicago & Atlantic, Judge Gresham directing that the mortgages be foreclosed and the property sold. The suit was an important one and had been watched with interest by railroad men. The first mortgage is for $6,500,000. By direction of the court, any surplus remaining after the payment of these bonds and the interest is to be held for the benefit of the second mortgage bondholders, according to their respective rights in equity. The second mortgage is for $5,000,000.

FROM NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN.

The Cunard Steamer, Umbria, Makes the Fastest Passage Recorded.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Queenstown says that the Cunard line steamer, Umbria, which left this port January 5, passed Browhead at 5 P. M. yesterday, having made the passage in six days, two hours and forty-five minutes, and beating the best previous record, which was six days, four hours and forty minutes, made by the Etruria in April, 1888.

NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

A Murderer Respited by Governor Pennoyer.

TROOPS TO RETURN TO FT. CANBY.

Crime in Montana—Arrest of a Desperado—Walla Walla's Railroad Outlook—Events at the State Capital.

SALEM, Jan. 12.—An appeal has been taken to the supreme court in the case of Patrick McGinnis, the Grant county murderer, who, while confined in jail awaiting trial on a criminal charge, made his escape by brutally killing Deputy Sheriff Robert Lockwood, his jailer. McGinnis was recaptured, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged at Canyon City next Friday, January 18. Notice of the appeal to the supreme court having been sent to Governor Pennoyer, the latter to-day granted the murderer a respite of sixty days.

FROM ASTORIA.

Two Companies of Troops to Be Stationed at Fort Canby.

ASTORIA, Jan. 12.—It is creditably reported that Fort Canby will again have troops. Two companies of infantry are to be sent from the Presidio at San Francisco by March 1.

The journey of C. W. Fulton, presidential elector and messenger to carry to Washington Oregon's electoral vote, will be saddened by the news of the death of his father, Hon. Jacob Fulton, last night at Pawnee, Neb.

CRIME IN MONTANA.

A Condemned Murderer Respited—A Fatal Stabbing Affray.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 12.—Charles Gordon (an assumed name), the condemned man who was to have been hanged at Fort Benton yesterday, was reprieved by Governor Leslie until March 1, just on the eve of the execution. It is believed a commutation of sentence to life imprisonment will be granted. His name has been found to be Charles Swanson, of Dunnville, Ontario, Canada, and friends of his from the East are en route here to assist him. Gordon, up to the last moment before his reprieve, and ere his friends were heard from, maintained his silence and bore up with wonderful nerve.

FATALLY STABBED.

John Eagan, of Big Sandy station, near Fort Benton, was stabbed and fatally wounded last night by a man named A. B. Wilson, alias "Tug" Wilson, a roving cowboy, who has worked for different cattle outfits on the Missouri river and in the Judith basin. The cause of it was Wilson had lost a keg of whisky and accused Eagan of stealing it. They met last night, when an altercation occurred which developed into a bloody affray. Wilson stabbed Eagan in four places, and he will probably die. The assassin also attempted to kill Mrs. Eagan. He escaped, but was afterward captured.

ARREST OF A DESPERADO.

David Irwin Captured at Davenport, Washington Territory.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., Jan. 12.—David Irwin was arrested to-day at Davenport, by Detective Notion, of the Oibicago & North-western railroad. Irwin was one of the gang of eight who were concerned in the burning of the coal sheds of the company at Evansville, Wis., the robbing and burning of a warehouse and cars at Basaboo, causing a loss of $100,000, and the robbing of a store at Lodi, Wis., of $2000 worth of jewelry. The gang had a cave where the stolen goods were stored. Four of the gang were convicted and sentenced to five years. Irwin was also wanted for complicity in a burglary and murder in Chicago last winter. He had a berber shop in Baraboo, is 24 years old, and has a wife and two children. The detectives have followed him since February last all over the West. He was brought here and placed in jail. He will be taken to Wisconsin Sunday night.

FROM TACOMA.

Crime Notes—A Mate's Troubles—Proposed New Liquor Ordinances.

TACOMA, W. T., Jan. 12.—Tom Burton was before Justice Lawrence to-day, charged with blowing open the safe of Watson, Olds & Co.'s shoe mill, Sunday night. Burton is said to have confessed in Seattle to being a burglar, and was arrested on his own confession. Before the justice he said he had only made the statements to get treated by his associates in Seattle. He was committed to the county jail in default of $1000 bail.

The ship Nineveh has had a peck of trouble since sailing for this port. The mate to-day made complaint against Edward Gibson, a seaman on board, for assault and battery. The mate ordered Gibson to come out of the forecastle and go to work, when Gibson struck and kicked him, taking him unawares, inflicting severe injuries and closing his left eye. The mate says Gibson was the cause of all the trouble on the vessel. A warrant will be served on Gibson at Gig harbor Monday, and a hearing had in the evening.

The committee of the Humane Society appointed to collect subscriptions, consisting of Collyer, Datmer and Lacey, in two hours to-day raised $445.

George N. Thomas mysteriously disappeared from the Central hotel Friday last. Foul play was first suspected. It is now thought that Thomas, who received a remittance of $450 from his wife, skipped, leaving his board unpaid.

At a council meeting this afternoon, W. H. Kean was appointed city assessor. The Woolston water ordinance was postponed to Wednesday night. A new liquor license ordinance was introduced. It proposes to impose a fine of $100 for allowing women in a bar-room or drinking-place in any capacity; forbid the transfer of licenses, but allow a rebate of 50 per cent for unexpired terms. It is also expected that the cost of license will be increased from $500 to $1000.

SALEM NEWS ITEMS.

Attempt to Steal the Governor's Message—The Street Cars Started.

SALEM, Jan. 12.—Some person effected an entrance to the state printer's office in the capitol building during last night, by breaking open the transom, but nothing was taken. It is supposed some fellow was trying to get hold of the governor's message, but he missed his reckoning, as that document was not finished.

The *Statesman* will come out to-morrow, enlarged to seven columns to the page.

Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state to-day by the First Presbyterian church of Baker City; W. A. Papoun, Jennie M. Keogh and Mrs. M. J. Bowen, trustees; value of property $2000.

Deputy J. L. Knott, of Portland, brought up this evening a crazy Chinaman, name unknown.

One Salem brickmaker has orders in already for a million and a half of brick, to be ready for building in a short time.

The fire delegates of the Salem department have passed a resolution favoring the enactment of a law providing for the transfer of time from one department to another, and reducing the time entitling firemen to exemption from seven to five years. A bill of this kind is already formulated by the Albany fire department.

The street cars were started for trial and practice of the horses to-day. All worked well. The work of planking inside of the rails is progressing rapidly, and cars will run past the state house Tuesday.

DETECTIVE AND CLAIRVOYANT.

The Hallucination Under Which a Dalles Woman is Laboring.

SALEM, Jan. 12.—Thomas G. Hayden, a deputy sheriff of The Dalles, arrived this morning, having in his custody a woman who had been adjudged insane by the Wasco county court, and committed to the asylum. Her name is Mrs. M. E. Eberhard, and she is 23 years of age. She was born at Vancouver, W. T., and claims that her residence is in Portland. Her malady is described as "an aberration of the mind rather than insanity," and she is sent to the asylum in the hope that rest and retirement will restore her full reasoning faculties. She imagines herself a detective and clairvoyant, and also that she is being pursued by people who would murder her.

Albany Notes.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—W. C. Tweedale has sold his hardware business in this city to Smith & Washburn, recently from Oregon City, Ill.

The suit of Woodin et al vs. Dr. E. O. Smith, to recover possession of a mining claim on the Santiam, was to-day continued in Justice Humphrey's court until Tuesday.

FROM SEATTLE.

Mr. N. J. Levinson to Return to This City.

SEATTLE, Jan. 12.—The Lake Washington Steam Navigation Company to-day entertained 100 city and county officers and business and professional men around Lake Washington.

Mattie Elder and Agnes Hale, charged with the murder of John Summerville, were last night discharged, upon motion of the acting prosecuting attorney, there being no evidence against them. The women were brought here from Union, Or., some weeks since, and have been confined in a private house since.

N. J. Levinson, who has served the *Post-Intelligencer* as news editor for the past six months, tendered his resignation to-night, and it was accepted at his urgent request. Mr. Levinson leaves next week for Portland, and will take a few weeks of needed rest.

Hon. John B. Allen, delegate-elect to congress, is in the city.

SEATTLE'S NEW HOTEL.

SEATTLE, W. T., Jan. 12.—The Denny Hotel Company to-night adopted the plans of A. B. Jennings, a New York architect, for a hotel on Capitol hill. The hotel board have been considering twenty-five plans, submitted for competition November 15, and after sifting them down adopted the design as above stated. The building will cost between $300,000 and $350,000, and will occupy the highest point in the business district. The contour of the grounds is very similar to the grounds surrounding the Hotel Raymond, at Pasadena. The architect will commence at once on the details, and it is thought contracts for the plans will be let within a month. The building will be brick and stone and every effort will be made to have it ready for opening by July, 1890. The chief mover in the enterprise is Hon. Arthur A. Denny, and his chosen associates in the work are: Thomas Burke, Dr. E. E. Minor, Bailey Gatzert, J. P. Hoyt, J. D. Lowman, R. G. Struve, J. G. Scurry and George Kinnear.

FROM WALLA WALLA.

The Railroad Outlook—Army and Militia Notes—Etc.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., Jan. 12.—Judge Walker, formerly of Pendleton, died here this morning. The body will be taken to Pendleton, Sunday, for burial, under the auspices of Columbia lodge, K. of P., this city.

G. W. Hunt paid off his construction force this evening; $20,000 was distributed and the town is lively in consequence.

Post Adjutant C. B. Schofield will leave here Monday, in obedience to orders, to take a position on the staff of his brother, Major General Schofield, at Washington. He will be succeeded by Lieut. Sibley, as adjutant.

P. B. Johnson left this evening for Washington.

The board of trade held a long session and formulated a plan to raise an additional $50,000 to aid the construction of lines of the O. & W. T. road from this city to surrounding localities. Committees were appointed to thoroughly canvass the country in that interest. A committee was also appointed to forward a memorial to congress, asking an appropriation to erect a government building here, and for permission to bond the county for $100,000 for other public improvements. Great interest is manifested by all parties in the interest of the extension of the railroad system from here to other places. Vigorous and successful work was accomplished this afternoon by various committees. Evidently prosperous times are ahead.

Hon. H. P. Isaacs left this evening for California, to be gone three months.

Billy Maskelyne, who suddenly disappeared from here a few days ago, was found in a demented condition in Milton.

Colonel Pike, commander of the Second regiment National Guard, with the militia officers of the surrounding towns, is here to-night on an inspection tour. The local company gave a handsome reception and exhibition last night in the Opera house.

The recent visit of Representatives Wasser and Gamble to Milton, in behalf of Umatilla county division, is very satisfactory to the people there. A petition of 900 names favoring division was presented by them. The representatives acknowledge that their claims are not without justice and gave satisfactory assurances of their position in the matter. It is proposed that the name of the county be Morton instead of Lee.

Side tracks and a depot have been finished, and so far as this city is concerned, the O. & W. T. road is completed. A large part of the force were discharged this evening.

ELLENSBURG'S PROSPERITY.

Building Continues Without Interruption—A Colony Coming From Kansas.

ELLENSBURG, Jan. 12.—Continued mild weather has enabled builders to prosecute work into midwinter, and there is no cessation of building or outdoor work. Three planing mills in the city are now running constantly to supply orders ahead for spring and summer work, and the sawmills of Puget sound are receiving large orders from Ellensburg. Yesterday one contractor made arrangements for two car loads of lumber a day for six months. This is independent of the lumber supply by local mills.

Real estate continues to change hands at a lively rate, the records showing about $200,000 since January 1.

Advices from Wichita, Kansas, say a colony for Ellensburg is f

BERLIN CABLE LETTER.

Bismarck Impatient at His Enforced Retirement.

GERMAN INTERESTS IN SAMOA.

Bismarck Discusses Judaism—Spanish-American Republics Object to American Interference—Cable Notes.

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BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Prince Bismarck will address the reichstag Tuesday, in a debate on the foreign office estimates. An explanation of the chancellor's anxiety to return to power must be sought in the outcome of the Morier and Geffcken affair, though no attention should be paid to the rumors of the foreign press that his resignation is imminent. The attacks upon Morier have by no means ceased, and the apparently endless variations thereon are becoming wearisome and even disgusting to an impartial public. The Kölnische Zeitung, returning to the charge to-day, seeks to throw suspicion upon Morier's political character. It says: "There exists in England a powerful party held in esteem by Queen Victoria and Empress Frederick, forfeited favor by the decided opposition he offered to Battenbergism in the interests of this party."

The Post, however, Zeitung, which has hitherto, to a great extent, held aloof from the disputes, to-night inserts the thin end of a wedge. With a view of showing to what extent the intentions of the emperor differed from the tendency of the liberal party, it published an autograph letter from Emperor Frederick to Prince Bismarck, on the occasion of the jubilee of the chancellor's entry into the army. The letter is as follows: "I do not wish to-day to enter upon a long discussion of the statesman like merits which have bound up your name forever with our history, but one thing I must point out, namely: That whenever there was a question of assuring the well-being of the army and perfecting its defensive power and fighting capacity, you never failed to take up the struggle and carry it through to the end. The army, with the commander-in-chief at its head, therefore thanks you for the blessings you have conferred upon it, which it will never forget."

BERLIN NOTES.

The reichstag to-day, after a stormy debate, confirmed the election of Herr Goethe, national liberal, as member for Leipsic. The socialists accused the government officials of illegal practices to secure his triumph over the socialist candidate.

The emperor will open the landtag on Monday.

The emperor has ordered that the best boys and girls in the Berlin schools, both high and low, shall be invited for the evening of the 30th inst. to a performance at the opera house of Wilhelmstruch's patriotic play *Die Quitzows*. The two oldest sons of the emperor will be present at the performance.

The *Official Gazette* has announced the betrothal of Princess Louise, sister of the empress, to Prince Leopold of Prussia.

An officer of the French engineer reserve corps, named Breyins, who was recently arrested at Strasburg, without a passport, and having in his possession sketches of forts there, will be prosecuted for high treason.

THE SAMOAN TROUBLES.

A Sydney letter on the subject of the Samoan troubles, which appears in the Frankfurt *Zeitung*, declares that the truth of the report that the rebellion was instigated by Americans is frankly acknowledged by all English correspondents in Samoa, all of whom deeply regret the action taken by the Americans. Captain Leary, the American commander, is severely reprobated for encouraging the Mataafa rebels. It is asserted that owing to a lack of ammunition he would long ago have consented to negotiate had not American traders promised the arrival of a steamer from San Francisco with arms and ammunition. The letter also indicates that the turning of the English consulate into a hospital led to the German complaint that English officials were showing sympathy with the rebels.

BARON HIRSCH DISCUSSES JUDAISM.

Amalgamation with Christians the Only Solution of the Jewish Problem.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Baron Hirsch who has given 100,000,000 francs to Russia and Austria, thus explains the reasons for his great donations. "My idea is this: I am a bitter enemy of fanaticism, bigotry and exclusive theology. The Jewish questions can only be solved, by the disappearance of the Jewish race, which will inevitably be accomplished by the amalgamation of Christians and Jews. The funds that I have placed at the disposal of Russia are not for the education of Jewish children alone, but Christian children as well. Amalgamation is the universal tendency of modern times. Younger members of the families of the Rothschilds, Montefiores and Goldsmiths of others are assimilated, that is, they are married with the Grammonts, Richelieus, and Rosenbairs. In other strata of society the same prevails. In Saint Antoine and Belleville quarters mixed Christians and Jewish marriages take place every week. I am a Jew. The Jewish race is now disappearing. There are numerous instances of conversions of Jews to Christianity, but I cannot recall a solitary instance of a Christian becoming converted to Judaism. The supersition of the Jews is by assimilation. Let them be amalgamated by Christianity and merged in Christianity. Let the fusion be complete; let Jewish isolation be broken down; let Jews as a distinct race disappear. This is the tendency of the age. This will be the solution of the Jewish question and a blessing to civilization."

THE AFRICAN INSURRECTION.

A German Mission Attacked by Arabs—Anti-German Feeling.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 12.—The insurgents yesterday attacked the German mission station at Dar-es-Salem, in which were a number of natives recently freed from slavery. After a sharp fight the insurgents were repulsed. At Saadani there has been continuous firing between the vessels and the insurgents on the shore. At Lindi and Kilwa the insurgents allowed the British and Indian residents to leave, and many have arrived at Zanzibar. There is no abatement of the anti-German feeling among the natives. The governor of Mozambique has returned from Zambesi, where after severe fighting he defeated Bongor. The whole province remains in insurrection.

BATTERIES FOR ZANZIBAR.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Two Hanover batteries are being embarked at Wilhelmshaven and will shortly sail for Zanzibar.

DEFEATED WITH GREAT LOSS.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—A telegram from Zanzibar says that in yesterday's fight at Dar Es Salem, the insurgents were defeated with great loss, and two Germans were injured.

RUSSIA DOES NOT WANT COREA.

The Newly-Published Treaty Evidences the Groundlessness of Such Fears.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Steamer advices from Corea state that the new treaty between Russia and Corea is published. It is on the lines of the treaties concluded by other powers, the only important additional concession made to Russia being the opening of the new port, King-Kiug, near the Russian frontier. It is subject to much the same conditions as are in force at other treaty ports, but is available to Russia alone. The whole tenor of the treaty shows the groundlessness of the rumors circulated about Russia having declared a protectorate over Corea, the rights of the latter country being duly recognized in all of the clauses.

Judge O. N. Denny, foreign adviser of the king of Corea, was interviewed at Shanghai. He declared the fears of a Russian protectorate to be groundless, but said that if China wished to retain her influence she must recall her unscrupulous resident, and replace him by one more in sympathy with the people. He represents the king as being contrary to what is generally supposed, a very intelligent and enlightened man, anxious for the progress of his country.

Complaints by Railroad Commissioners.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 12.—The state railroad commissioners have petitioned the interstate commerce commission to investigate the railroads running between St. Paul and Chicago. They allege violation of four articles of the interstate law.

A Bantam Prize Fight.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., Jan. 12.—Joe Glass was knocked out by Frank Donovan, in the twenty-first round of a match for $200 a side and the 105-pound bantam championship.

THREE ARE SOVEREIGN STATES.

The Spanish-American Republics Objected to Northern Intervention.

PANAMA, Jan. 12.—Encouraging telegrams from private sources in Paris tend to keep up the spirits of all through this trying period of anxiety for the Isthmus. The uneasiness in the money market has somewhat subsided, but exchange rates keep still to an abnormal figure, varying between 57 per cent. and 63 per cent.

The resolutions recently presented to the United States senate with reference to European intervention in American canal matters are not regarded with favor either in this country or other Spanish-American republics. Newspapers are coming in now with comments criticising the resolutions. The general tendency of the opinion as thus reflected in the press is that as these republics obtained their own freedom from European dominion, and are absolutely free and sovereign states, any such action on the part of the United States as that suggested in the resolutions would amount to an infringement of their national rights. In this country, more particularly, as is natural under the circumstances, public opinion runs high on the subject. In the contract between this government and the canal company there is a clause that particularly sets forth that no transfer, whatever, of rights and privileges can take place, and certainly that any governmental intervention could possibly be tolerated on the part of France. In the event therefore of any such occurrence as that anticipated by the Edmund's resolution, it is argued that the Columbian government would alone have the right of protesting in the first instance, and that only in response to direct appeal from her could any other country assume the right of interposition.

SOUTH AMERICAN NOTES.

PANAMA, Jan. 12.—The Venzuela revolutionary leader and presidential aspirant, General Crespo, who was captured and taken to Caracoas, was released subsequently and passed through the isthmus at the end of last month en route for Peru.

On November 21 an earthquake almost totally destroyed the town of Guanare, but despite the widespread destruction no loss of life occurred.

News from Peru now is that the prospects of the Donoughmo contract ultimately receiving the approval of congress have greatly increased.

Miners are in great demand in Chili, owing to the extensive development of that country's mineral resources.

ERUPTION OF MT. KILAUEA.

The Hawaiian Volcano Again Breaks Forth—Wonderful Scenic Displays.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Advices from Honolulu state that the volcano of Kilauea, on one of the Sandwich islands, and which has been dormant since March, 1885, has broken out again. The south crater and the Halemaumau crater, which have been sealed by solid lava, remain inactive, but the new one known as Dana lake, which began to form in 1887, is flowing actively.

Dana lake was named for Professor Dana of Yale college, who visited it about the time it began to form. In shape it is rather oblong, the dimensions being 300x360 feet. This is filled nearly to the brim with liquid lava. It is sometimes covered with a black film, but when in action is a brilliant red and incandescent.

Its appearance is like that of a huge pot boiling, and, at times, like a fountain of blood, the red mass moving slowly off to the south and west and pouring through hidden apertures. Jets thrown up by the fountains, at which there are at times two, three or more, probably rise to thirty or forty feet, falling in semi-congealed lumps, like clots of blood on the surface of a pool in the outer rim surrounding the crater.

It gives to a spectator the idea of a huge while imprisoned in a pool trying in vain to escape, lashing the molten liquid with its tail and spouting fiery blood from his nostrils. Yet visitors come to the very edge and stand so near to the surface of the liquid lava as to touch it with a pole. The lava in the pool rises and falls, at times, several feet, seldom reaching the top of the rim surrounding it.

A Brilliant Success.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Carl Rosa's Light Opera Company produced Planquette's opera, "Paul Jones," this evening. Agnes Huntington, an American actress, achieved a brilliant success.

Railroad Managers Agree.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The general managers of lines west, northwest and southwest of Chicago, who have been striving for two weeks to agree on a plan for the formation of a passenger association in their territory, completed their labors this evening. The result was the adoption of the plan proposed last September with various amendments and modifications. The discussion in regard to commissions was settled by fixing a nominal sum to be paid eastern agents for the sale of tickets over western lines. This may be subject to further amendment in case the presidents should agree to abolish commissions.

Arthur to Resign.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The rumor is revived more positively than before that Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Engineers will be forced to resign, and that A. R. Cavener, of California, will be chosen to succeed him inside of three months.

No Ice Palace This Winter.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 12.—At a meeting of the carnival directors it was formaly decided to abandon the project of having an ice palace and carnival this year, owing to the mildness of the weather, there being neither ice nor snow.

A Contempt Case.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 12.—The contempt case against Judge Guthrie before the supreme court was argued to-day, but the court will not reach a decision until Monday.

NO PREJUDICE AGAINST PORTLAND.

DALLAS, Polk Co., Or., Jan. 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In your issue of yesterday I notice the following as a part of the local column:

Speaking of the old-time prejudice against Portland and Multnomah county displayed by previous legislatures, Representative Williamson, of Crook county, said yesterday: "The old-time feeling against Portland seems to be moderating, and I doubt if we will hear of it at all in the coming session. The people seem to recognize that Portland is in Oregon, that it is a fine city, the only large one in the state, and that the growth of the city helps the progress of the country, and vice versa, and are inclined to do what they can to contribute to its prosperity. The rapid growth of Seattle and Tacoma has brought them to a sense of realization of the duty they owe their state and their chief city."

Of course, being but a reader of the proceedings as they occurred in sessions preceding that of 1887, I can say nothing of the animus of that body in regard to Portland in former years, but having been a member of the last legislature and one who, with our Polk or unty delegation, endeavored as far as I knew how, to do justice to all portions of the state, I most emphatically deny that there was any feeling other than the most kindly one toward the city of Portland and its laudable enterprises.

In the settlement of a new country such as ours there should be a mutuality of opinion. We outside of the great city of the Northwest are proud of her and her growth, and she who has grown by the aid and assistance of the outside country should be proud of the people who helped materially to make her what she is. The last legislature as far as the records show, and they are an open book, dealt justly with Portland, and the delegation from Portland met the outside members half way, and I hope that such intemperate remarks as those attributed to Mr. Williamson, of Crook county, will cause no strife between sections. The legislators, as I understand it, should know no Portland, no Prineville, no Dallas, no Jacksonville, but work for the common weal, and casting aside petty differences do good and wholesome legislation. We are all Oregonians, and whatever will conduce to the public benefit and aid our young state in its present career of progress, should be advocated by the several legislators. Feeling satisfied that such will be the case in the coming session, and believing that the Polk county delegation will be found on the right side of all questions, I remain, yours truly, JNO. J. DALY.

The Cabinet Secret Still Safe.

Chicago Tribune.

Caller (at house in Indianapolis)—I should like to see General Harrison.

Servant (reading card)—"J. Filkins Jones, mind reader." (Emphatically) You can't see the general, sir.

He—If you will be mine, Lodine, I will lead you through life like an angel. She—That is, with nothing to eat and nothing to wear. No, I thank you.—*Fliegende Blatter.*

IN THE SOCIAL REALM.

How Portland Has Amused Herself During the Past Week.

The Assembly Club's Fifth Party—The Misses Failing's German—A Number of Drive Whist Parties.

VANITY FAIR.

The Witch in the Glass.

"My mother says I must not pass
Too near that glass;
She is afraid that I will see
A little witch that looks like me,
With a red, red mouth to whisper low
The very thing I should not know."

"Alack for all your mother's care!
A bird of the air
A wistful wind, or, (I suppose
Sent by some hapless boy) a rose,
The very thing you should not know,"
With breath too sweet, will whisper low.
—*Mrs. Piatt's "The Witch in the Glass."*

An American prides himself on his fortune and his ability to make it; an Englishman on his horses, the way they are groomed and the absolute perfection of his get-up; a Frenchman on the magnificent toilets and the superb carriages dedicated to her who daily drives around the lake and causes envy in the heart of every one of his companions. Curious, isn't it?

The Princess of Wales has set the fashion for a new boot, which is intended for rough country walking and is impervious to any amount of damp. It is very high, buttoning nearly up to the knee, of black leather, with an inner lining of stout, water-proof tweed between the leather and the kid lining. The sole is about half an inch thick. It has already been introduced at Tuxedo, where it is found a great comfort in walking and tramping about in the snow surrounding the toboggan slide.

Mrs. August Belmont has the finest collection of sapphires in this country, though Mrs. William Astor is credited with possessing the finest single one. When one of the younger Astors was married a dainty present was given her by her uncle. It was her wedding slippers; they were of white satin elaborately seeded with pearls, put in a white satin box, on the inside of which in pale colors were "ladies slippers" and on the outside china asters. The sentiment was really very pretty, and the work was most artistically done.

The Empress of Germany says that she wears generally during the morning a white apron; that her husband likes to see her in it and says it is a sign she looks after the children and the cook and does not meddle in public affairs or attempt to pose as intellectual. William's principal cause of dislike of his mother was that she was a woman of brains and ambition, a student and an artist and his father's chief confidant and adviser. His theory is that a wife has no duties and should have no desires but to bring forth and care for his children.

Mrs. Langtry has added lately to the endless lists of hoax one of white China crape, which is three-quarters of a yard wide and three and a half long. This is worn in the house in the morning and is knotted loosely around the throat, falling in long ends nearly to the knees. She began this fashion to protect her throat, which she found was suffering from the exposure consequent upon the present fashion, which has taken the collars from the throat and substituted a flat ruffle, which leaves the neck very much exposed and liable to cold from wandering winter draughts. It is very becoming, too, which is, of course, an added virtue.

Captain Davis, of the five-masted schooner Governor Ames, recently built at Waldeboro, Me., had a remarkable mother. She was not content with bringing up her own eleven sons and daughters in the way they should go, but adopted two or three other children. She was the doctor of the whole neighborhood. Physicians were few and inexperienced, as is usual in small country places, and Mrs. Davis was always sent for in a hurry when any one was sick. Many of the men she saved from death. One man, given up for dead by everybody else, is now a very wealthy citizen of a Western state. Often there would be two calls for her at once, and in one case a couple of men carried her a half mile through snow waist deep to the sick bed of a friend. She was present at the birth of every child born in the village for over forty years.

Someone in Philadelphia has been figuring out what the debut of his daughter this season has cost him. The same thing would probably apply to a New York debut; only, if the Philadelphia figures are correct, it costs considerably more here than in the Quaker City. Here are the figures: Two imported gowns, $460; six ball gowns, $600; two street dresses, $300; tea gown, $82; two house dresses, $60; two pairs satin shoes, $24; two pairs walking boots, $10; three pairs house slippers, $6; church dress, $50; monker-skin furs, $27; opera cloak, $53; handkerchiefs, lingerie and umbrellas, $150; hairpins, $10; total, $1822; ditto for summer outfit, $1822; grand total, $3644. There are many items which would be more costly here, as, for example, walking boots worn by women of means cost $10 a pair, and slippers $6 to $8. Then the allowance for furs was a very small one, and nothing was said of hats, gloves, coats, trinkets and all descriptions of the thousand belongings necessary for a girl who is to be well dressed on all occasions and with the proper accessories for every toilet. The item of furs alone would probably mount up into the hundreds. A girl's bill for gloves during a hard-worked season must be somewhere close to the hundred mark, not to mention hats, which are even more costly. After the first season the darling daughter is not so expensive; she has accumulated many articles which are used as a basis for new combinations and are, like furs, umbrellas, bits of jewelry, cloaks, etc., things that do not need renewal.

SOCIETY IN GENERAL.

The past week has been one of social activity. The first and perhaps the most notable event of the week was the Failing german of Monday evening, which was a very delightful affair. The Assembly Club's fifth party at the Academy ball on Wednesday evening was one of the best attended and most enjoyable of the series. A number of drive whist parties, surprise parties and other happenings of a social nature all go towards making up a very gay week. A full and complete account of all that has taken place will be found appended.

The Failing German.

On Monday evening the Misses Failing gave a German to a few of their more intimate friends at the residence of their father, Mr. Henry Failing, on Fifth street, between Taylor and Salmon. The house was beautifully decorated and brilliantly illuminated from ground floor to attic. Mr. H. C. Ogbell, of Vancouver barracks, led the german, and was most happy in his selection of figures. The favors were elegant and very pretty, while the supper was delicious. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. S. Woods, Miss Failing, Miss Carrie Sloden, Miss Eva Lewis, Miss Henrietta Failing, Miss Emily Failing, Miss May Failing, Miss Florence Savier, Miss Eugenie Smith, Miss Emily Trevett, Miss Connors, Miss Ettinger, Miss Lee, Miss Winnifred Myrick, Mr. H. C. Cabell, U. S. A.; Mr. C. H. Martin, U. S. A.; Mr. Butler, U. S. A.; Mr. John Gibbon, Mr. C. B. Reynolds, Dr. Wm. Jones, Mr. D. O. Taylor, Mr. Fred. M. Gilmore, Mr. Scott Brooks, Mr. Sanderson Reed, Mr. George W. Holman, Mr. W. L. Boise, Mr. Allen Lewis, and M. T. Harris Bartlett.

The Assembly Party.

On Wednesday evening the fifth and last but one of the Assembly Club's series of dancing parties was given at Academy hall. Only seven numbers appeared on the dance card, the evening after supper being devoted to a german. The favors were pretty, and some of them, particularly the bunches of fir cones, were admired greatly. Several figures led by Mr. E. P. Adams and Mr. Fred M. Gilmore were danced, and the evening was certainly a most enjoyable affair. The attendance was very large, a number of married people being present. Among those present were: Judge and Mrs. Matthew P. Deady, Judge and Mrs. R. Stott, Captain and Mrs. Cleveland Rockwell, Captain and Mrs. O. Sebree, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Kingsmont, Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Effinger, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest B. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McCracken, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Falger, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. C. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. James McCraken, Mr. and Mrs. D. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Wells, Major and Mrs. Brockenbrough, Mrs. H. D. Green, Mrs. J. W. Whitley, Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, Mrs. Struve, Mrs. Myrick, Mrs. J. McCraken, Mrs. Catlin, Mrs. J. P. Canby, Mrs. D. S. Tuthill, Miss Cunningham, Miss Effinger, Miss Eugenie Smith, Miss Lizzie Myrick, Miss Winnifred Myrick, Miss McCraken, Miss Savier, Miss Florence Savier, Miss Trevett, Miss Emily Trevett, Miss Failing, Miss Stout, Miss Mary Stout, Miss Daisy Eaton, Miss Emily Failing, Miss Catlin, Miss Hughes, Miss Henrietta Failing, Miss Fletcher, Miss Frank, Miss DeHart, Miss Durham, Miss Clara Whitehouse, Miss Whalley, Miss Nina Adams, Miss Page, Miss Williamson, Miss Gill, Miss O'Neil, Miss Lee, Miss Burke, Miss Sutton, Miss Ada Sutton, Mr. W. L. Boise, Mr. Ralph W. Hoyt, Mr. George Hoyt, Mr. Scott Brooke, Mr. James Canby, Mr. Frank E. Hoyt, Mr. E. R. Adams, Mr. Fred M. Gilmore, Mr. C. B. Perry, Mr. Fred R. Strong, Mr. Eberhard Cesar, Mr. Fred V. Holman, Mr. George W. Holman, Mr. D. O. Taylor, Mr. W. Ott, Mr. M. N. Goldsmith, Mr. H. J. Green, Mr. Nat Strong, Mr. James Laidlawe, Mr. H. B. Transon, Dr. A. C. Panton, Mr. P. C. Kauffman, Mr. H. R. Davidson, Mr. E. L. Brown, Mr. R. G. Morrow, Mr. Patterson Effinger, Mrs. E. C. Cheney, Mr. T. Harris Bartlett, Mr. D. M. Clarkson, Mr. F. H. Page, Mr. F. V. Adams, Mr. Sydney Hooper, Mr. Mr. McCormick, Mr. W. F. Thomas, Mr. Stuart Gordan, Mr. Herman Burrell, Mr. Victor Smith, Mr. Arthur Williams, Mr. E. H. Shephard, Dr. Nunn, Mr. James Granger, Mr. R. S. Howard, Mr. W. T. Muir, Mr. John Gibbon, Major Burke, U. S. A.; Lieutenant H. C. Cabell, U. S. A.; Lieutenant J. P. O'Neil, U. S. A.

Silver Anniversary.

Dr. and Mrs. G. M. Wells commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage at their new and beautiful residence, corner of Eleventh and Salmon streets, on the evening of the 5th inst. The house was brilliantly illuminated and beautifully decorated with smilax, while flowers of different hues and varieties, in full-blown glory and bueaty seemed to say "All is peace and joy here." The well-known caterers, Baum & Brandes, served refreshments in their usual style, while Rose's orchestra discoursed sweet and enlivening music. Mr. and Mrs. Wells's eight children were all present except Dr. Hunter Wells of New York. Letters of affection and congratulation were received from a distance; and some valuable presents showed the exceeding kindness of friends and kindred. Twenty-five years ago in the country home of Mrs. Wells's father, Jas. H. Goodwin, of Roanoke county, Va., Dr. and Mrs. Wells were wedded. Dr. and Mrs. Wells received the guests with marked cordiality, while the expression on their faces indicated unusual happiness. Among the number of persons present were: Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Flowers, Mr. and Mrs. Heitshu, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ladd, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Maxwell, Dr. and Mrs. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dekum, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Page, Major and Mrs. Brockenbough, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kamm, Mr. and Mrs. Snell, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Quackenbush, Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Sutton, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Fenton, Judge and Mrs. Moreland, Mr. and Mrs. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Breyman, Judge Caples, Miss Caples, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gilbert, Dr. S. A. Brown, Colonel Bush, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Scott, Mr. Rothschild, Captain and Mrs. Rockwell, Mr. and Mrs. Stowell, Mr. and Mrs. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Northup, Mrs. Teal, Mrs. J. D. Holman, Mr. and Mrs. Demlashmutt, Mr. Charles Woodard, Mr. L. G. Clarke, Mr. J. Thorburn Ross, Mr. Lamberson, Mr. Criswell, (Va.) Mr. Sea, Dr. A. C. Panton, Rev. and Mrs. Arthur J. Brown and many others.

Second Recital.

Last evening the second recital for the season of 1888-9 by the pupils of Cooke's Musical Institute was given. A large number of friends and relatives of the pupils, taking part in the programme, were present, and enjoyed the evening very much. A fine singing class of fifty members was also organized by Professor Cook on Monday evening last. This is a step in the right direction and is just the thing to make choral societies possible. The following is last night's programme:

Polonaise (piano, four hands) ..... Lowe
Miss Elsa Smith and Miss Aggie Reid.
"I Would That My Love (two part song) ..... Mendelssohn

First Part.	*Second Part.*
Miss Emma Versteeg,	Miss Nellie Gates,
Miss Elvina D. Jones,	Miss Louise Hughes,
Miss Eva Davenport,	Miss May Cook.

Miss Geneva Conkin, Accompanist.

"Resignation" (Nocturne) ..... Ira Cook
Miss Estella Comstock.

"Tell Me" (Vocal) ..... Cottran
Miss Nellie Noyes.

"Martha" (Fantasia) six hands ..... Beyer
Miss Metta Marquam, Miss Grace Stanborough, Mr. I. F. Powers, jr.

"Bierrot" (Vocal) ..... Hutchings
Miss Mary Smith.

PART II.

"Le Chant du Rivage" (2 pianos, 8 hands) ..... Berg
Piano a. Piano b.
Miss Carrie Coleman, Miss Edith Wood,
Miss Gussie Chemin, Miss Mary Gray.

"The Day is Done" (vocal) ..... Balfe
Miss L. D. Jones.

"Invitation to the Dance" ..... Weber
M. I. F. Powers, jr.

"Night is Falling" (vocal) ..... Joseph Hayden
Miss Nellie Gates.

Capriccio (with orchestral part for second piano) ..... Op. 22, Mendelssohn
Solo, Miss Annie Fleischner ..... 2d piano, Miss May Cook

"Approach of Spring" (quartette) ..... Gude
Soprano. *Alto.*
1—Miss Emma Versteeg, 1—Miss Eva Davenport,
2—Miss L. D. Jones. 2—Miss Nellie Gates.
First Piano. *Second Piano.*
Miss May Cook. Geneva Conkin.

The Aristos Club.

On Friday evening the Aristos club gave another of their very pleasant parties in Arion hall, on First street, between Washington and Stark. The music was excellent and the evening one of the most enjoyable of the Aristos season. Among those present were: Miss Ella Hirsh, Miss Rachel Harris, Miss Sarah Kohn, Miss Minnie Fleischner, Miss Bertha Marks, Miss Neuberger, Miss Blanche Gröberstein, Miss Etta Goodman, Miss Bertha Kaufman, Miss Eva Lowengart, Miss Ida Wertheimer, Miss Hattie Loeb, Miss Laura Friendly, Miss Fannie Lommer, Miss Julia Waldman, Miss Tessie Myers, Miss Lillie Hexter, Messrs. Emil Waldman, Arthur Kohn, Louis Kohn, Simon Waldman, Sig. Wertheimer, Frank Wassaman, M. Suvanel, Jacob Blumline, Herman Sichol, Maurice Winters, Julius Levy, Ferrie Levy, Isaac Gundersheimer, I. Myers, Ed. Goldsmith, Hugo Goldsmith and Mr. Swartz.

Mrs. Carson's Drive Whist Party.

On Thursday evening Mrs. J. C. Carson gave a most enjoyable whist party at her residence on Nineteenth street. The affair was given in honor of Mrs. J. F. Watson, recently from abroad, the third of the series given for that charming lady, the first having been given on New Year's eve by Mrs. Richard Hoyt, Mrs. D. P. Thompson following suit on the following Thursday, the list of the persons present at Mrs. Carson's were: Judge and Mrs. J. F. Watson, Judge and Mrs. C. B. Bellinger, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Earhart, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Northup, Mr. and Mrs. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Durham, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Page, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Snell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Thelson, Mr. and Mrs. Dekum, Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis, Jr., and Mrs. D. P. Thompson.

Mrs. Northup's Drive Whist.

Mrs. Northup's whist party on Friday evening was composed of nearly the same persons as Mrs. Carson's, who, notwithstanding they had been up until the "wee sma' hours" on the previous night, were apparently as fresh as ever, and enjoyed themselves all the more that this was the last of the "drives" until after the return of the three members of the Souvenir Club, who unwillingly leave for Salem on Monday next, but return on Saturday in time for the regular meeting of the club at the residence of Mrs. H. W. Wallace. The first prize was won by Mr. and Mrs. Woodward.

Farewell Party.

On Tuesday evening an informal dancing party was given by Mrs. S. D. Smith at her residence, corner of Twenty-first and Washington streets, in honor of Miss Estella and Lizzie Smith, the charming daughters of Mrs. J. C. Smith, who leave for California, whither they have gone to attend Mills Seminary for young ladies at Oakland. The evening was a most enjoyable one, dancing being the favored form of entertainment. Among those present were: Miss Estelle Smith, Miss Lizzie Smith, Miss Matilde Pittock, of Victoria, Miss Rosina Dekum, Miss Clara Earhart, Miss Agnes Earhart, Miss Fannie Carson, Miss Georgie Gill, Miss Grace Wallace, Miss Ella Jeffry, Miss Bessie Sewell, Miss Annie Williams; Mr. F. Smith, Mr. Ed Dekum, Mrs. George Dekum, Mr. J. Carson, Mr. Wm. Wallace, Mr. R. Sewell, Mr. V. Montgomery, Mr. L. Stout, Mr. George Stout, Mr. O. Breyman, Mr. Charles Burkhart, Mr. F. Andrews and Mr. W. Kapus.

Dodson-Fell.

The following is clipped from the Bloomington, Illinois, *Bulletin* of December 31:

To-day was marked by a society event of unusual interest and importance in the celebration of the marital union of two young people of social prominence and wide acquaintance and popularity. Mr. Theron Fell, of Hoppner, Oregon, and Miss Minnie A. Dodson, of this city, were married at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, on Franklin Square. The groom is essentially a Bloomington boy, having been born at Normal, and passed most of his life here, and was one of our representative business men before his removal to the West. He is a son of Charles E. Fell and a grandson of Joshua Fell. He was always a pronounced favorite socially and is to be congratulated on his present good fortune. He is prosperously engaged in mercantile business in Oregon, and has also a number of the legislature. His bride may without exaggeration be pronounced one of Bloomington's most brilliant young ladies and one in whom amiability and goodness of heart vie with charms of person and ornate accomplishments. She is the daughter of the late W. K. Dodson, who was one of Bloomington's oldest business men, and has for several years been a leading figure in society and almost indispensable in charitable and general home entertainments. There was no studied attempt at display this afternoon, nevertheless the spacious residence was very pretty, and was graced by the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage. There were 400 invitations issued, about half of which were to Bloomington friends, for the ceremony and the subsequent reception continuing through the afternoon. The house was exquisitely decorated with smilax and lilies and the couple took a position under a canopy of smilax and flowers, extending from a parlor mirror to the center of the room. Mr. Harry Stone was at the organ and played minor strains during the ceremony which was performed by Rev. James Shannon, and was solemnly beautiful. The gifts were numerous and very handsome, including a lovely Steinway upright piano from the groom to the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Fell will leave on the Denver & Rio Grande this evening for Hoppner, the home of the groom. They will stop over night in Denver, Colo., and Portland, Or., proceeding thence to Salem, where they will remain during the session of the legislature in January and February. They take with them the best wishes of a legion of friends.

Japanese Tea Party.

On Wednesday evening the ladies of the Unitarian church will give a Japanese tea party, followed by dancing at the Bishop Scott Academy hall. All the young ladies in attendance will wear Japanese costumes *a la* "Mikado," and will serve tea in the regulation Japanese style. The hall will be decorated appropriately, and the affair promises to be novel and wholly delightful. Mrs. H. L. Pittock and Mrs. M. S. Burrell will receive the guests, assisted by two young ladies in costume. The occasion will really be a Japanese dancing party, with the best American dance music, Parson's orchestra being engaged for the evening. The refreshments, decorations and all the little details are to be Japanesque, and the effect, at least in anticipation, is charming, and in the realization will probably be still more so. All are cordially invited to be present.

Wedding Party.

The Williams-Watson wedding party came off Tuesday evening last, at the residence of the bride's mother. The guests present were: The bride and bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Watson; the bride's mother, Mrs. P. S. Williams; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Watson, parents of the bridegroom; Miss Dempcey, Miss Mary Dempcey, Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. George Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Jess Watson, Miss Carolina B Henry, Mrs. Frank Bogue, Miss Fanny Bogue, Mrs. Ervin, Miss Stephenson, H. E. McGinn, Mr. M. Watson, Mr. Harmon, Mr. Sears and Mr. Clark. After spending a very pleasant evening, the party sat down to a most delicious supper. The happy hours sped away too soon, and "all went merry as a marriage bell."

The Trevett Whist Club.

On Friday evening the Trevett Whist club were entertained at the residence of Miss Belcher, corner of Eighteenth and H streets. The evening was most enjoyably passed, the latter portion being given to the practice of the latest and most popular dance, the York. A delicious supper was served about 11. Among those present were: Miss Trevett, Miss Eugenie Smith, Miss Emily Failing, Miss Emily Trevett, Miss Nellie Durham, Miss Henrietta Failing, Miss Carrie Sladen, Miss Belcher, Mr. H. R. Tronson, Mr. C. E. Cheney, Mr. Platt, Mr. D. O. Taylor, Mr. Fred M. Gilmore, Mr. C. Kauffman, Mr. R. G. Morrow and Mr. N. Strong.

Surprise Party.

On the evening of Thursday last a surprise party was given in honor of Miss Mamie O'Niel at her residence, No. 210 Washington street. Games and dancing were indulged in until a late hour after which an elegant supper was served. Among those present were: Miss Boire, Miss Minnie Boire, Miss Rahles, Miss Mary Rahles, Miss Moran, Miss Carson, Miss Vigalins, Miss Donovan, Miss McGinn, Miss Gately, Miss Vickers, and the Misses McClusky; Messrs. R. G. Spear, J. R. Morse, E. Darr, F. Purdin, N. Pierce, B. Milloy, B. Currey, F. Drake, W. Drake, J. Brady, A. Jameson, W. English, Bennett, Myers, Adams, Smallbone, Gear, and others.

Surprise Party.

A pleasant surprise party was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Henderson Wednesday evening at their home, on Thirteenth and E street. Among those present were: Miss E. M. Hurley, Mrs. D. Penrose, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Marony, Mr. and Mrs. Comeford, Mrs. Dyer, Miss Clara Polen, Messrs. E. Hull, J. W. Rowland, S. Allis and others.

Notes.

The Winter Dancing Club will give a dancing party Tuesday evening at Cardinell's hall.

The Mystic Social Club gave a very enjoyable party on Friday evening at Hall & Stolt's hall, East Portland.

The next german of the Officers' Club of Vancouver barracks will be given on the last Wednesday of this month.

The Misses Catlin were the recipients of a delightful surprise party at the residence of their parents on Friday evening.

Rev. and Mrs. T. L. Eliot entertained a number of friends at their residence, 227 West Park street, Thursday evening.

The Assembly Club will give their last party a week from next Wednesday. The latter half of the evening will be devoted to a german.

Forty members of the Royal Arch Chapter Masonic Society enjoyed a spread at Allsky's Thursday evening, after the installment services.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. J. Lowengart gave a luncheon to a number of her friends at her residence, corner of Sixteenth and D streets.

On Wednesday evening Willamette tribe No. 6, Imp. O. R. M., will give a complimentary masquerade ball at Red Men's hall, corner of Second and Salmon streets.

The Caledonian Society is arranging a most interesting programme for the annual concert and ball to be given on the anniversary of the birth of the Scottish poet, Robert Burns.

Personal.

Mr. Chas. Buller is in the city.

Mrs. Simon Selling has returned from Corvallis, Oregon.

Miss Telka Hess has gone to California for the benefit of her health.

Mr. B. M. Lombard of La Grande spent several days in the city last week.

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as Second-Class Matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By Mail—Postage paid—In advance—
Daily, with Sunday, per month ..... $ 1 00
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year 10 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year 10 00
Sunday, per year 2 50
Sunday and Weekly, per year 3 00
Weekly, per year 1 00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted 15c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included 20c

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JAN. 13, 1889.

NOTICE.

To-day and henceforward THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN is to be sold for five cents. Purchasers are requested to pay no more than five cents for the paper anywhere.

California has made a success of the law to print the text-books for her public schools at a cost of $350,000.

An effort is to be made to amend the charter of Eugene City, so as to authorize a higher rate of taxation and bonded indebtedness.

It is said that Governor Pennoyer's message this year will not be a long one. The legislature is expected to organize on the first day of the session.

Yesterday the Portland *Bee* finally gave up the ghost, after a career of a little more than six years. The amount of money sunk in it in paper from first to last was from $140,000 to $150,000.

Says the Astoria *Transcript*: "With THE OREGONIAN as dictator, Mr. Dolph is already United States senator for six years more." It doubtless will be news to the supporters of Mr. Dolph that THE OREGONIAN is the "dictator" among them.

The *Times-Mountaineer* of The Dalles ought not to take the talk picked up by reporters of THE OREGONIAN for the editorial utterances of the paper. This it does, in relation to the coming election of United States senator. It is a very far-fetched effort.

The following quaint yet business-like advertisement recently appeared in a Glasgow paper: "James Hodges continues to sell burying crapes ready made, and his wife's niece dresses dead corpses at as cheap a rate as was formerly done by her aunt, having not only been educated by her, but perfected in Edinburg, from whence she has lately arrived with all the newest and best fashions for the dead."

There is a dead-lock in West Virginia. In order to prevent Goff, republican, from being declared governor, a democratic court issued an injunction forbidding the returns of one county, in which Goff has about 1500 majority, from being certified to the legislature. The republicans of the senate have met this movement by refusing to allow that body to be organized. They declare there shall be no organization till the democrats recede from their unfair and grossly partisan action.

The people east of the Cascades claim that it is only right that the supreme court should sit part of the time there. The cases appealed are important and the expense of going to and from the capital are heavy. That is one side of the question and a very plausible one, but the court has its home at the capital with its hall and library, as well as necessary archives. If the matter is properly weighed and all case presented, the wishes and intent of that section may receive due attention and be complied with.

The world's sympathy will go out towards the sufferers by the recent Pennsylvania cyclone and money is now pouring towards them from all quarters. It was a fearful catastrophe, and human kindness should respond freely. There is another section where the people suffer as much, though the calamity was not so terrible. We mean the farmers of that district of the Northwest who had their wheat frozen in August and lost their growing crops, leaving them destitute. Life was spared, but human misery was spread over a large and once prosperous section.

Ex-Gov. Perkins of California is not afraid that the Chinese exclusion bill will make labor scarce in his state. He asserts that there is enough white help in the state to at all times supply the demand. He says the white men are not well treated, so don't work satisfactorily. That is rather poor logic and won't stand the test. It is white men who demand so much attention and not Chinese. If white men are so willing to work, it is strange that it is so difficult to get work done in the busy time as it was during last summer. If we are not to have Chinese we must have other labor, and do not want to deceive ourselves as to the facts. Here in Oregon labor has not been superabundant, but it is hoped immigration will supply the lack.

The *North American Review* publishes an article favoring the division of New York state to make two great states of it. The interests of the sections, as proposed to be divided, are so different and hostile that it should be an object with many to have separate statehood. The city and its suburbs, together with Long Island and the rest of the country naturally tributary to the metropolis have an affinity and community of interests that will harmonize, and there should be no objection to such division on their part. The rest of the state contains a large and very prosperous as well as wealthy community that would do better by itself than when connected with Manhattan island. This idea may grow into shape and sometime be carried out.

There is a bitter saying that expresses much in few words, viz: "The fools are not all dead." From the beginning American engineers, the most practical and reliable on earth, have said it was not possible to build the Panama canal as De Lesseps had it planned. Time and bitter and costly experience support their judgment. De Lesseps has collapsed, but infatuated Frenchmen are again at work scheming to put the project through. Half the money now spent would have put the Nicaragua scheme through. They may bore through the mountain and finish the Panama canal by using countless moneys, but when it is supposed to be finished that unknown factor, the Chagres river, will always and forever make sport of their masonry. It looks indeed as if the fools were not all dead.

A REFORM SCHOOL.

Now that the legislature is about to assemble, it is to be hoped the matter of a reform school will not be forgotten or neglected. The state needs such an institution at large, and a city like Portland should have something of the kind close by. Mr. I. F. Powers conducts something that comes near what is desired, and his efforts in that direction have accomplished already much good.

The state should be able to discriminate in the care of criminals. Recently a gentleman, who had visited the prison, related his impressions on seeing a boy of 14, who was convicted of murder and was associating with the common herd of convicts. He seems to have no consciousness of having committed a crime and may be mentally incapable, but certainly it is no place to awake conscience or develop his faculties to turn him loose with hardened criminals.

MORE "LAST WORDS."

Mr. Munly's latest issues, printed yesterday, though very long, seems to be of little practical value. Its value, indeed, is the reverse ratio to its length. Yet it has some value, since it contains admissions that the policy of the Roman Catholic church in respect to education is just about as we have stated it. That is, that the state has no just right to create and maintain a system of public education, and indirectly, that Catholics have a right to demand from the state their proportionate share of their own schools.

It is said that, "unless it be claimed that Catholics have not the same rights as other citizens, Catholic laymen and clergymen may criticise the public schools and may ask for denominational schools, or for appropriations for support of parochial schools, without being adjudged guilty of a design to overthrow our government." Others do, indeed, criticise the public schools, and so does Mr. Munly; but there is a difference between criticism of the public schools with a view to improvement of them, and an attack upon the public school system with a purpose of destroying it. Mr. Munly's endeavor to support his statement that Catholics may justly demand appropriations for their parochial schools, by remarking that "the Southern Methodist church in this state has been drawing thousands of dollars annually, for support of its college in Corvallis, is not discreet. The state does not acquiesce in this arrangement; the Southern Methodist church has been evicted from the college, and will not be allowed to repossess it. The arrangement was merely a piece of partisanship, and was the fruit of an alliance between the Southern Methodist church and the democratic party." But it has not missed observation that Mr. Munly and the paper of which he is editor, the *Catholic Sentinel*, have stood very closely by the democratic party, notwithstanding its "peculiarity" in this regard.

Great labor is bestowed by Mr. Munly upon the argument that the church may deny its sacrament to those not obedient to its commands; that is, if Catholic parents, who are commanded to withdraw their children from the public schools, do not comply, the church may cut them off from its communion, and the state cannot interfere. The state cannot indeed interfere directly in such a matter, and will not attempt to do so. But if this use of the authority of the church to detach support from the public schools should seriously weaken them or threaten their overthrow, the state would do another thing; it would enact a compulsory education law and suppress all private schools. This will be the response to the effort to overturn the public school system, should that effort ever become formidable.

There is no need to follow Mr. Munly's rambling discourse further. Everyone is aware that there are endless arguments for support of every dogma of ecclesiasticism, each of which is about as valuable and conclusive as the syllogistic reasoning by which it was proved that every cat has three tails.

As Mr. Munly claims to have all the courtesy and affability on his side in this discussion, we will give him credit for an unusual display of his peculiar style when, at the head of his third column, in appreciation of generous advice to improve his theological information, he commends us to Satan for information concerning the important question, "How shall we be saved?"

THE AUSTRALIAN WAY.

The California legislature meets at the same time as that of Oregon but remains in session sixty days. Many there, including the grange, are urging the passage of a law adopting the Australian system of voting, which works well and is urged for California. It is described as follows: "All the ballots are printed by the state. Each ballot contains the names of the candidates of all parties. Each voter enters the balloting-place separately, is provided with one ballot only by two attending government officials. In an apartment by himself alone, the voter checks or marks such names as he desires to vote for. He then passes to the front of the ballot-box, deposits his ballot, and passes along some distance and out, no one but the two officers named being allowed to approach the voter in the voting apartment during the process of voting. All ballots not voted are accounted for and returned by the officials." If the government should print all the tickets together, as provided above, it would occupy considerable space if political parties are as numerous as they have been of late. Beside the two great political divisions there were the prohibitionists, woman-suffragists, and the labor vote, and more that are liable to spring up. It will need a person of discernment to decide between all these aspirants, and any one deficient in political acumen may get mixed up beyond help or hope. There are good features in this plan and any scheme that will prevent corruption and frauds will be an improvement on the present. If the man who buys the voter cannot see the ballot handled and cast by the voter, he will not be willing to put up the coin. It seems as though a proper and stringent registry law can be made by which the voter can be located and identified so that no fraud can be perpetrated. When registered, the voter can receive a certificate to that effect, numbered, and also the stub left in the book, bear the same number. When he votes he presents his certificate and is identified. No one can vote for some one else with this check to prevent, and no fraudulent votes can be cast without detection. This simple plan will prevent fraudulent voting, because every one who registers can be identified. Prominent men in New York have gone to the polls and found their names crossed on the register as voted. Some rascal had voted on that name and the true man was barred out. Having a numbered certificate and the book of certificate blanks being kept private, will prevent any such fraud.

THE NARROWING FIELD OF POETRY.

A good deal is said about the "twilight of the poets" in England and America. Nothing more of consequence can be expected from Tennyson, Browning, Whittier, Holmes or Lowell. In England Swinburne and Austin Dobson are next in the roll of poets, but far off from Tennyson in his prime. In America, after Lowell, Holmes and Whittier, we have nothing better than Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Boyle O'Reilley, E. C. Stedman and R. H. Stoddard. We have a multitude of writers of fine verse of the minor strain, the best of whom is James Whitcomb Riley, but neither in England or America is there any promise of a poet who can play a mighty organ rather than a tinkling lute. The explanation offered is that this is a practical, materialistic, money-making age, given up to commerce, invention, discovery, to science and the solution of social problems. This is at best a very shallow and inadequate explanation. The age of Rome that produced its great poets was grossly materialistic, it was an age of comparative peace and intense commercial activity. The age that produced Dante, Petrarch and Tasso in Italy, the age of medieval Italy's best art and literature, was a grossly materialistic, commercial, luxurious age. The patrons of art were men of the utilitarian and cynical sort, like the Medici, the Visconti and the Colonnas. The age of Shakespeare and Milton was an age of intense materialistic activity, in commerce and discovery. It is not in such ages that music, painting, sculpture and architecture decline, for ages of commercial activity, discovery and invention are ages of wealth, and decorative art will not die in a rich country; but poetry is another matter.

Poetry is dying, not because of the utilitarian spirit of the age, but because a high civilization is fatal to great poetic effort. From the days of Homer down, the field of poetry has been steadily narrowing, and not only the subjects for great, new and splendid poetic treatment are greatly reduced in number, but the growth of popular intelligence is so widespread that the poet is more severely tested by public opinion than he was in days when the rich nation was illiterate and the many lived in the poor.

The world will always be receptive to the work of a real poet, but at present both hemispheres are cursed with a crowd of hate players, creatures whose work is like the playing of "Home, Sweet Home," or some other "melodious chestnut" on the banjo with variations. The air is good, but it is over-worn, and the music is that of a lute or a banjo. The world can better afford to turn to the library and read Scott, Moore, Campbell, Praed and Proctor who did this sort of thing admirably, than to listen to the dreary tinklings of inferior lutes.

THE COMIC SIDE OF A CONTROVERSY.

There is a comic side to the recent controversy concerning "The Common Schools vs. the Parochial Schools." During the course of this controversy the editor of the *Catholic Sentinel* has capered upright, like a wild Morisco, shaking his locks, as he his bells, and in his indignation has described the editor of THE OREGONIAN as a sort of anti-Christ, and has stigmatized his attempted separation of the spiritual truths of Christianity from its state supernaturalism as nothing less than "nauseating infidelity." Then Brother Travis from Yamhill, who seemed to us a trifle too much tinctured with a kind of asceticism that has become effete and ought to be extinct, took a shot at THE OREGONIAN as the representative of the Sunday newspaper that is charged with demoralizing the people and decimating the churches. Brother Travis was disposed to encourage THE OREGONIAN so long as it protested against the insidious efforts of the Catholic hierarchy to undermine the state school, but he wanted the Puritan Sabbath restored, the Bible back in the schools as a reading book, and THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN in bankruptcy. Brother Munly, who has been instructed by Cardinal Gibbons that "the Christian Sunday is not to be confounded with the Jewish Sabbath, that it is a day not only of religion but also of relaxation of mind and body, and Christianity permits us to spend a portion of it in innocent recreation," has not been disposed to support Brother Travis in his efforts to resurrect the Puritan Sabbath or expunge THE OREGONIAN from the Sunday map of the social life of the state. Yet we do not suppose Brother Munly really believes that the publication of the SUNDAY OREGONIAN is exactly what Cardinal Gibbons means by "spending a portion of the Christian Sunday in innocent recreation." Indeed we do not venture to assume that Brother Munly thinks the publication even of the *Catholic Sentinel* on Sunday would be an innocent recreation for a true Christian pleasure seeker, but we are bound in candor to confess that Brother Munly did not appear to be so apprehensive that the Sunday newspaper would undermine the moral and religious influence of the church as did Brother Travis. If Brother Munly had been as pronounced in his opinion concerning THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN as he was on the subject of the "nauseating infidelity" of THE OREGONIAN'S editorial Anti-Christ, the obstacles are that we would have suspended publication for at least thirty days in order to catch our breath and refresh ourselves for a fresh grapple with the Travis-Munly combination against "nauseating infidelity." But fortunately our troubles marched like single spies and not in battalions. The solid shot of Brother Travis was not fired so rapidly nor so accurately as to burst our boiler with a compact, and while Brother Munly is a loyal son of an infallible church he fortunately for us is not an absolutely infallible archer.

But the most comical feature of this controversy was that THE OREGONIAN had a third assailant in shape of a bigoted "free thinker," who was disgusted, not because THE OREGONIAN preached "nauseating infidelity," not because it declined to conduct its business according to the philosophy of the Puritan Sabbath, but because, from this pig-headed "free thinker's" standpoint, THE OREGONIAN is too orthodox to be patiently endured. This "free thinker" sent us a copy of an address, delivered by John E. Remsburg before the New York Free Thinkers' Association at Rochester, September 1, 1885, bearing the following indorsement: "Please hand this to the writer of the article on 'Robert Elsmere.' Let him read also the article Science and Its Accusers, in the last *Popular Science Monthly*, which answers his assumptions."

THE OREGONIAN really don't know whether to laugh or cry. Here is Brother Munly flaring at it, as a pirate ship sailing under the flag of free religion, or, as he puts it, "nauseating infidelity;" here is Brother Travis bombarding us from the hills of Yamhill with his old-style colonial "Long Tom" orthodox 32-pounder; and then, just when the din of their discharge begins to die away, we are attacked in a new quarter—a stolid old "free thinker" has mistaken our flag for the orthodox colors and fired a charge of dynamite through our port holes. Seriously, it is not easy for a philosopher to fight a triangular duel with three bigots, Brother Travis, who would not have a Sunday newspaper, nor a common school without the bible as a reading-book, shoots one barrel of his gun at Brother Munly and the other at THE OREGONIAN. Brother Munly brings his gun to his shoulder and gives Brother Travis the contents of one barrel, and then, quickly turning in his tracks, takes a "pot shot" at THE OREGONIAN with the other. Then the captain of the "free thinker" sharpshooters loads his gun to the muzzle with wadding made out of the old files of the Boston *Investigator*, and fires both barrels at THE OREGONIAN. The whole situation is a comical illustration of the utter impossibility of trying to satisfy a natural bigot, whether he be a Protestant, a Catholic or a "free thinker." All THE OREGONIAN has tried to say in this controversy is that the Protestant and Catholic ships have both kept the seas despite the fact that their keels have become encrusted with a mass of barnacles, in shape of myths, fables, dogmas, etc. The good ship has kept the seas not because of the barnacles, but in spite of the barnacles; but Brothers Munly and Travis think that the barnacles have been the motive power of the ship, and they decline to have the ship placed in dry-dock and have her bottom scraped. Our free-thinking brother is equally stupid, for he would sink the ship, because he can prove that there are barnacles on its bottom. THE OREGONIAN thinks that the good work wrought by Catholic and Protestant churches is crippled and discredited by the persistent effort to make the so-called supernaturalism of Christianity, rather than its intrinsic spiritual truth and humanity, its motive power. This seems to Brother Munly nothing but "nauseating infidelity;" and yet he will not allow anybody outside his own church to have share or part in the scheme of Christianity. Fortunate it is that all the truths of the universe are as free to all as the air we breathe.

During the winter of 1883-4 there was no freezing weather in Oregon. Ice was scarcely formed. Possibly the present winter may prove equally mild throughout.

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodations at No. 2 Washington street, corner Morrison, Pacific Railroad.

"Robert Elsmere" for sale by C. B. Wilebr, 120 First street. Mailed on receipt of 50 cents.

MR. ARGUS ANGELUS.

John W. Fletcher is a recent lecturer on "Modern Spiritism." He found that all "religion" held by 5,000,000 of people in this country could not be a delusion from beginning to end. Why not? For thousands of years the millions of the pagan world worshiped according to a faith that was a gross delusion, and to-day more millions than profess Christianity are fanatically devoted to Mohammedanism—a faith that rests upon a system of gross impiety and delusion. The camel driver of Mecca built his mosque on the ruins of the Christian church in Palestine, Asia Minor, Alexandria and Constantinople, and the Mohammedan faith numbers its votaries in Europe, Africa and Asia by millions, and the Mohammedan theologian pleads the same argument for the truth of his religion that the Boston spiritist does for his faith; that is, its success and growth in face of years of argument and opposition. The Mormon faith, founded on gross imposture, has survived the hostility and contempt of the christian world, has grown and is still growing. Does that fact make it less a vulgar fraud, spitting on the so-called bible that is a farrago of nonsense, and very nasty nonsense, too?

The success of Mohammed, the so-called success of Mormonism and modern spiritism proves nothing concerning the right of the so-called religions; it only proves that ignorance and credulity always welcome a wonder with open arms and nurse their superstitious faith in supernaturalism to keep it warm. If imposture, clad in repulsively filthy garments, like Mormonism, can survive persecution and ridicule, why not the absurd impostor of modern spiritism. The fact, that occasionally a man of superior native powers of intellect and of remarkable acquired ability as a specialist in certain branches of natural science becomes the victim of a delusion proves nothing in its favor; the remarkable exception only proves the rule. The rule is that men of ability, as jurists or scientists treat modern spiritism and Mormonism with unqualified contempt, and the exception only proves the rule. The vast mass of intelligent, scientific opinion, represented by men trained to philosophical reflection, to judicial analysis, and to habits of close observation and patient experiment, consider the exceptional case of a man, like Wallace or Crookes, putting faith in the supernatural pretensions of modern spiritism, with the same spirit of melancholic compassion we feel when we read Jonathan Edwards' eloquent ravings about a literal hell, or Dr. Johnson's credulity in many matters that did not impose upon minds far inferior to his own in general intellectual grasp and power.

The fact is that credulity, like towering egotism, has been the infirmity of many noble minds. This credulity, as Professor Tyndall recently pointed out, leads these men to accept a mere assumption as an axiom, and starting with this unsound premise these able, but whimsical men argue with great acuteness and logical skill. Stonewall Jackson was as as credulous a child on many matters. So was Napoleon. While these "whimsies" on the part of superior men are unfrequent they are the rule among ignorant, unarranged, flighty or commonplace minds, and out of the ranks of such persons comes the ceaseless stream of folk who would treat a plausible, and entirely probable story with grave suspicion, while they would welcome the announcement of a miracle with the delight of a child who will drop the New Testament to read a fairy book.

MEETING NOTICES.

K. of P.—Anniversary Committee meets at Library Rooms at 1 P. M. Sunday. J. A. NORMAN, C. C., Myrtle No. 2.

DIED.

January 10, Mrs. Josephine Ritter, aged 64 years, 16 days. Funeral from South Portland Baptist Mission, Sunday, at 2 P. M. Friends invited to attend.

HAIR DRESSING
At WASS' HAIR STORE, 83 Yamhill St.

NEW TO-DAY.

ORIGINAL RICHARDSON & BURTON'S Furnaces at 129 Sixth st., near Washington. H. B. OHASE, Sole Agent. 809tf

H. H. HILDEBRAND,
Prescription Druggist, 94 and Morrison. Telephone 486. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

ELOCUTION—STAGE TRAINING, GYMnastics, Shakespearean classes; new class forming. ANNA TABOR, N. W. cor. Madison and Sixth sts.

PROF. E. L. BETTINGER,
Teacher of piano, etc. Apply at 168 West Park st.

FOR SALE.
Lara block, equal to 10 lots, on 17th st.; 300 feet frontage on Sandy road, with house, barn, good orchard and splendid well. Price, $2500. 189* RUSSELL & MACLEOD, 147 First st.

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Special attention paid to prepaid business. For further information call on or address
G. S. TAYLOR, Th. Agt. O. R. & N. Co.,
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The Dundee Mortgage and Trust Investment Company, L'd,
MORTGAGE LOANS
On CITY and FARM property, repayable by installments if desired.
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40 Second St., cor. Ash.

JAPANESE TEA
AT ASSEMBLY HALL, JAN. 16, 89.
GIVEN BY
The Ladies of the Unitarian Church.
During the evening there will also be Dancing. Music by Parsons' Orchestra. Admission 75c. 1393

PORTLAND
[illegible]
FIRST CONCERT
AT MASONIC HALL, MONDAY EV'G, Jan. 21, '89.
Selections from the works of Handel, Rossini, Cluis, etc., etc.
CHORUS OF 60 VOICES.
Tickets 75c at Hoyt Bros.' (late Prentice's).
At the next Concert of this season will be given Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Operatic Scenes. 1[illegible]

FANCY DRY GOODS.
Direct from Sheriffs' & Importers' Auction Sales, New York City.
Compare Goods and Their Prices:

	OUR PRICES.	USUAL PRICE.
Cents' Cotton Hose	7c to 10c	15 to 20
Ladies' "	12c to 15c	20 to 30
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Ladies' Corsets in bl'k	75c to 1.00	50 to 3.00

Ribbons, Laces, Underwear, Gloves, Towels, Table Covers and Damask, Napkins, etc., etc., at SAME LOW PRICES.
N. Y. NOTION CO.,
313 First St.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE TO STEAMBOAT BUILDERS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE PACIFIC Navigation Company until 3 P. M., January 20, 1889, for building a steel wheel steamer according to the following specifications: Length, 160 feet, beam 30 feet, and hold 7 feet; about 22 state rooms, office, pantry, ladies' toilet and washroom on cabin deck; stateroom aft, skylight full length of cabin; texas for officers and cabin crew; kitchen and quarters for crew on main deck; wheel with 9-inch shaft of hammered iron; two high pressure engines 18 inches by 7 feet stroke—as larger vessel boiler to carry 160 pounds steam, with 9-inch shell and about 210 2½-inch tubes; large steam drums; Gates patent steering gear and other copper called iron or iron water tanks to carry 8 hours' water; about 18 water-tight bulkheads and combustion hold; keels all natural grooking and boat to be first-class in every respect. Bids to include equipment for 200 passengers, boats, life-rafts, fire-pumps, anchors, etc., to pass United States inspection. Speed to be guaranteed 18 miles per hour light, in slack water. Capacity 250 tons freight. Boat to be completed by June 1, and delivered in Tacoma. Bidders to furnish their own model, plans and specifications. Successful bidder will be required to give a good and sufficient bond for faithful performance of contract. All bids to be accompanied by certified check for five hundred dollars payable to the undersigned. Check to be forfeited to the company if successful bidder fails to sign contract within ten days after notice of award. Time of delivery to be named in bid. All bids to be addressed to THOS. R. BANNAN,
Secretary Pacific Navigation Co., Tacoma, W. T.
Tacoma, January 10, 1889. 1293

EAST PORTLAND AND VICINITY BARGAINS.

$1750—8½ acres in Wayne, same distance from river as Sunnyside.
$250—2 lots and 2 buildings on Fourth st., Albina, on main road.
$2000—Lot, corner, and 6-roomed house on corner lot, Mollhallen's addition.
$2000—16 acres all in cultivation on south foot of Mt. Tabor.
$4500—65 acres on Powell Valley road, 4 miles from Mt. Tabor; 30 in grass.
$2250—16 acres, 1 mile east of Mt. Tabor, good building spot, all clear.
$4000—Five acres, all in fruit, ½ mile east of Mt. Tabor.

We have on the east slope of Mt. Tabor 8, 10 and 20 acre tracts, all in cultivation, from $175 to $400 per acre.
RAYMOND & WARNER,
1297 Fourth street, East Portland.

FOR SALE—$750—NEW FURNITURE 11-ROOM house; central location; full of permanent roomers and boarders; cost $1200. FOR SALE—New furniture and 1 lot of choice private rooming house; central location; house full; permanent roomers.

FOR SALE—$375—The furniture of a 7-room dwelling house. Inquire 1 st., bet. 20th and 21st. Montgomery; cost $600; house to rent.

FOR SALE—Eleven lots in City View adding to all in one inclosure; price $300; $50 cash, balance easy. Also, 10 acres, no interest, place bargain in Albina proper.

THOMPSON & RYCKMAN, REAL ESTATE CO., 1st floor Bank street.

DR. JOSEPH LASCHINGER, PROFESSOR OF the Pioneer Saloon, No. 12 Alder st., has lately been adding two parlors to his popular establishment, and for elegance and comfort he challenges the equal of any similar place on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Laschinger has associated with him as a partner Mr. Yeargin, well known in Portland, and who was connected with the Pantheon at its inauguration, but later of the Cafe Royal of San Francisco.

These gentlemen have in front of Ilgners, and Burkhard & Milton's a first-class lunch and an oyster saloon, which is served daily at 4 o'clock. We commend the residence to gentlemen wishing a quiet place of entertainment. 1

WATCHING THE LAND SPECULATORS

Many small buyers of real estate this year are profiting by past actions of the heavy dealers, who buy when it is quiet. Don't wait till spring, for you will have to pay 20 to 40 per cent advance on present prices; especially on the East Side, Logan Central Park and Tibbett's Addition on easy installments.

Lots and blocks in Holladay's Addition.
Lots on Russell street, Albina.
Lots on Bancroft and Lambert streets, South Portland.
Small tracts at Mount Tabor.
95tf JOHN CAMPBELL, 9 Washington st.

FOR RENT—THE LEFT SIDE OF those two fine lots in the City of Albina, opposite Russell st., on motor line; also $50 per lot; $500 each; payments $10 per month; discount for cash. CARR & GOLDSMITH, N. W. cor. First and Washington sts., Portland.

NOTICE—IN ORDER TO MAKE IT CONvenient for our patrons, our office will be open to-day, Sunday, January 13, from 2 to 4 P. M. CARR & GOLDSMITH.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Robert Collier & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name of The Smith Watson Iron Works, to whom all claims against the late firm should be presented for payment, and who are authorized to collect all accounts due the said firm.
ROBERT COLLIER,
DAVID HENSHAW,
D. F. WATSON.
Portland, Or., January 12, 1889.

PORTLAND BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

The second monthly meeting of this Association, for the receipt of dues and loaning of money, will be held to-morrow (Monday), January 14, at the hall, No. 122 First st., second floor, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

After that day the price of stock will be advanced. For fees desiring to join a first-class and successful building association, will call or send in their names at or before the meeting.

Office of the Association, N. W. cor. First and Alder sts., second floor.

HAIR DRESSING
At WASS' HAIR STORE, 83 Yamhill St.

NEW TO-DAY.

ORIGINAL RICHARDSON & BURTON'S Furnaces at 129 Sixth st., near Washington. H. B. CHASE, Sole Agent. 809tf

H. H. HILDEBRAND,
Prescription Druggist, 94 and Morrison. Telephone 486. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

ELOCUTION—STAGE TRAINING, GYMnastics, Shakespearean classes; new class forming. ANNA TABOR, N. W. cor. Madison and Sixth sts.

PROF. E. L. BETTINGER,
Teacher of piano, etc. Apply at 168 West Park st.

FOR SALE.
Lara block, equal to 10 lots, on 17th st.; 300 feet frontage on Sandy road, with house, barn, good orchard and splendid well. Price, $2500. 189* RUSSELL & MACLEOD, 147 First st.

American Steamship Line Agency
(WEEKLY)
Sailing from Philadelphia to Liverpool
Special attention paid to prepaid business. For further information call on or address
G. S. TAYLOR, Th. Agt. O. R. & N. Co.,
First and Oak sts., Portland.

A. E. BORTHWICK,
Real Estate and Loans
REMOVED TO
31½ Washington Street.

The Dundee Mortgage and Trust Investment Company, L'd,
MORTGAGE LOANS
On CITY and FARM property, repayable by installments if desired.
Building Loans made.
MACMASTER & BIRRELL, Agents,
40 Second St., cor. Ash.

JAPANESE TEA
AT ASSEMBLY HALL, JAN. 16, 89.
GIVEN BY
The Ladies of the Unitarian Church.
During the evening there will also be Dancing. Music by Parsons' Orchestra. Admission 75c. 1393

PORTLAND
[illegible]
FIRST CONCERT
AT MASONIC HALL, MONDAY EV'G, Jan. 21, '89.
Selections from the works of Handel, Rossini, Cluis, etc., etc.
CHORUS OF 60 VOICES.
Tickets 75c at Hoyt Bros.' (late Prentice's).
At the next Concert of this season will be given Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Operatic Scenes. 1[illegible]

FANCY DRY GOODS.
Direct from Sheriffs' & Importers' Auction Sales, New York City.
Compare Goods and Their Prices:

	OUR PRICES.	USUAL PRICE.
Cents' Cotton Hose	7c to 10c	15 to 20
Ladies' "	12c to 15c	20 to 30
Lace Handkerchiefs	15c to 20c	25 to 45
Ladies' Corsets in bl'k	75c to 1.00	50 to 3.00

Ribbons, Laces, Underwear, Gloves, Towels, Table Covers and Damask, Napkins, etc., etc., at SAME LOW PRICES.
N. Y. NOTION CO.,
313 First St.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN with 12 years' experience in this city would like a position with some firm as salesman or in any other capacity. Best of references in regard to honesty and ability. Address Enterprise, care Oregonian. 1295

FOUND—A PURSE CONTAINING A SMALL sum of money, in front of the New Park Theater. Owner can have same by applying at the bookkeeper Owner can have same by applying at the bookkeeper of the theater, proving property and paying for this notice.

WANTED—POSITION BY YOUNG LADY OF two years' experience, as assistant bookkeeper, clerking correspondence, or in general office work. Address K. P. O. box 673, Portland, Or. 1293

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED MANufacturing business in a good interior town, paying about $2000 a year; no experience required; price $700. Address box 888, Portland, Or. 1291

LAWYERS—A YOUNG ATTORNEY DESIRES a position in a law office and real estate and loan office; can furnish best of references. Address W. L. Thompson, 243 Nelson ave., St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IMPROVED OR unimproved from $1500 to $5000; must be a bargain; give full description; no dealers need apply. Address Cash, care Oregonian. 1284

FOR RENT—NEW 9-STORY HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, bath and pantry; S. E. cor. Ninth and G sts., East Portland. Apply to T. B. Hamilton, Sunday block, Ex. Portland.

LOST—IN FORT, PORTLAND, JANUARY 6, one gold bangle bracelet; finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to 214 N. 20th st., Sellwood, Or.

6 LARGE LOTS IN ASHWORTH'S PLAT, on Vancouver Motor Line, at a great bargain for a few days. JOHN CAMPBELL, 9 Washington st.

FOUND—JANUARY 9, A PURSE; OWNER can have same by calling at 49 Jefferson st., proving property and paying for advertising.

FOR RENT—A VERY PLEASANT AND DEsirable front bay-window room; gas, bath; central location. Address Home, care Oregonian.

TYPEWRITER WANTED WILL PAY A good price for No. 2 Remington machine. Address, at once, Sarah, Bellaire & Woodard. 1288

$77 WILL BUY THE GREATEST MONEY-making business in the world; will guarantee $200 per month; one thing. 939 Union ave.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BLANK-BOOKS, Bindery and printing foreman for this state. Send references. Gutenberg, St. Louis, Mo. 1

LOST—ON SEAT OF FIRST-ST. BLACK shoulder shawl with knotted silk fringe. Leave at Plummer's drug store and I receive reward. 1

THREE UNFURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS FOR HOUSE. Keeping to quiet, respectable parties without children. Stone block, First and Market st. 1 10[illegible]

A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL WISHES EMPLOYment in German family; can do general housework. Inquire 1 st., bet. 20th and 21st.

FOR SALE—PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND details, complete, for a neat, stylish cottage costing $1000; price $20. Apply 73 Front. 1[illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR TO do general housework in a small family where the lady helps. 388 Second st.

FOR RENT—THE FINE NE. FOUR-ROOM house, with bath, closet and both hot and cold water. 1[illegible]

WANTED—PATTERN MAKERS. INQUIRE OF the Smith & Watson Iron Works, Front and Hall sts., Portland, Or.

WANTED—POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER by competent young lady. Address K., P. O. box 672, Portland, Or. 1[illegible]

FOR RENT—MODERN HOUSE, 8 ROOMS AND bath, in good order; rent to a steady tenant low. Apply 449 Fifth st. 1[illegible]

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE blacksmith; no other need apply. Apply cor. Fourth and Ash sts. 1[illegible]

WANTED—GOOD MEN AND GIRLS AT THE new employment office, cor. Third and Ash. Portland, Or. 1[illegible]

GOOD PLANER MAN WANTS STEADY WORK. Address M. F., care Oregonian. 1[illegible]

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; BEST LOcation. 209 Morrison st.

WANTED—A YOUNG DOG FOR A LITTLE girl. 289 Seventh st. 1

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BAKERY FOR SALE IN EAST PORTLAND. Address Bakery, care Oregonian. 1[illegible]

$125—FURNITURE OF 5 ROOMS FOR SALE cheap; rooms can be rented; rent $15 per month. Address A., care Oregonian.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH SOME CAPital to handle an invention of an improvement on wagons. Address A. D. L., care Oregonian. 1297

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT IN GOOD RENting order, on account of other business. Apply to a tenant on the premises. Inquire at F. Felder, 67 First st. 1[illegible]

$800—CORNER LODGING HOUSE OF 12 newly furnished rooms, clearing $75 a month. A No. 1 location. BROWN & HUCK, 45½ Morrison st. 1[illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A daily newspaper for $1500 cash if taken within 10 days. Address Bright, P. O. box 870, Portland, Oregon. 1[illegible]

$225—WILL BUY FURNITURE OF 5 WELL furnished rooms; house to let; 2 steady roomers; rents $35 cash, balance $10 per month. Apply 91 East Park st., near Stark. 996

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $2500 CASH in the lumber business; a flourishing report; only butcher business in the place; is doing a good business; also furnishes meat to ocean steamship line. Inquire 414 E. WEST, at Holton house, between 3 and 7 P. M. 986

A RARE BARGAIN—FOR SALE—A FIRST class photographic gallery, new; the only one in a city of 10,000 inhabitants; five years' lease, very low rent; clears nearly $200 per month; important business compels owner to return East. Full particulars furnished at the Photo Supply House of Sarm C. Partridge, 215 Sansome st., San Francisco. 917

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE—11 MILES from Portland; doing a good cash business; telegraph, postoffice and railroad station in same building. Apply to A. J. Hamilton, Beaverton, Or. 1[illegible]

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE DRUG STORE IN Eastern Oregon; invoicing good business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire of Snell, Helmhu & Woodard. 1[illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—3000 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND. Inquire of Q. VOSS, 51 First st., room 3. 1[illegible]

A FINE BUSINESS LOT ON FIFTH ST., EAST Portland; a rare bargain; also three acres in the city for sale or exchange

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Jan. 12, 5 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind Direction.	Wind Velocity.	Rain Fall in Inches.	State of Weather.
Portland	29.69	38	N	6	.02	Rain
Olympia	29.78	34	S	8	.36	Rain
Roseburg	29.88	36	S	6	.02	Pt Cl
Red Bluff	29.86	44	SE	4	.08	Pt Cl
Sacramento	29.86	46	NW	6	.16	Clear
Fresno	29.96	44	SW	10	.00	Rain
Independence	29.92	32	W	8	.00	Clear
Walla Walla	29.86	34	SW	10	.00	Cl'dy

Local Report.

Hours.	Bar.	Ther.	Rain Fall.	Direct. of Wind.	Vel. of Wind.	Rain.	Weather.
5 A. M.	29.75	40	.02	E.	4	.18	Rain
5 P. M.	29.81	42	.00	N	5	.04	Cl'dy

Mean barometer (corrected for temperature and elevation) 29.6. Total rainfall in inches, 0.20. Number of miles traveled by wind, 220. Highest velocity of wind, 10. Direction of wind, S. River 2.5 feet. Change in 24 hours, 0.1 foot.

	Mean Daily Temperature.	Excess or Deficiency since January 1st.	Total Precipitation in inches.	Excess or Deficiency since January 1st.
Portland	38	7	.58	.18
Yesterday	42	11	.00	1.90
Deficiency		4		1.90

The following is the state of the weather at 5 P. M. yesterday at stations in the Northwest:

Stations.	Weather.	Temperature.	Rainfall in inches.
Portland	Rain	38	.02
Astoria	Rain	40	.02
Tatoosh Island	Rain	46	.02
Dungeness	Rain	42	.02
Port Townsend	Rain	40	.02
Seattle	Rain	40	.02
Walla Walla	Cloudy	34	.00
Lewiston	Cloudy	32	.00
Boise City	Cloudy	30	.00
Baker City	Cloudy	30	.00
Pendleton	Cloudy	34	.00
The Dalles	Cloudy	36	.00
Roseburg	Cloudy	40	.00
Eugene City	Cloudy	40	.00
Albany	Cloudy	40	.00
Salem	Cloudy	40	.00

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Following is the weather report for twenty-four hours for Oregon and Washington Territory: Light southerly winds; nearly stationary temperature.

MINISTERIAL EXHORTATIONS.

Leading to Be Taught To-day From the Sacred Books of Finding and Base Ballard.

Second Advent M. E. meeting, Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

First Methodist Episcopal church, corner Fifth and Yamhill streets, Rev. Thomas H. Pearne, pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Class meeting at 12:30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday at 7:30 P. M. in the Congregational church, corner Seventh and Jefferson streets.

Portland Avenue Church, corner Rodney avenue and Russell street, Rev. Thomas Hill, pastor—Preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Class meeting at 12:30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 P. M. All are welcome.

Portland Mission Church, corner Second and Ash streets, Rev. Thomas Hill, pastor—Preaching every Sunday at 3 P. M. in the Congregational church, corner Seventh and Jefferson streets. Sunday school at 2:30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 P. M.

Portland New Church society (Swedenborgian) every Sunday at 3 P. M. in the Congregational church, corner Seventh and Jefferson streets. Preaching service at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Lecture every Tuesday evening at 7:30 P. M. at Arlington building, cor. Third and Yamhill streets. Lecture on Thursday evening at 7:30 P. M. at Washington hall, Third street. All are welcome.

The First Spiritual Society of Portland meets every Sunday in G. A. R. hall, corner of First and Taylor streets, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Good speakers and mediums will be present. All invited.

The First Philosophical Society of Portland holds regular meetings at Central hall, on Sixth, between Alder and Morrison, every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All are invited. Admission free.

Calvary Presbyterian Church, corner Ninth and Clay streets, Rev. Warren H. Landon, D. D., pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 12:30. Young people's service at 6:30 o'clock.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Chapel, corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets—Divine services will be held on Sunday at 11 A. M. and at 4 P. M., Rev. John Rosenberg officiating. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Seats free.

Swedish Lutheran Church, on B street between Ninth and Tenth streets, Rev. John W. Skans, pastor—Services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school after the morning service. All welcome.

First German Evangelical church, corner Eighth and Clay streets, H. Schuknecht, pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. All are invited to attend. Revival services will continue during the week.

First Congregational church—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Bible classes meet at 12:20; prayer meeting of Society of Christian Endeavor for Young People at 6:30 P. M. Revival service at 7:30 P. M. All people not members of other churches cordially invited.

Second Baptist church, South Portland, corner Second and Meade streets—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. B. F. Rattray. The ordinance of baptism will be administered, in the baptistery, in connection with the evening service. Everybody cordially invited.

Second Baptist church, corner Second and Meade streets, South Portland—Rev. B. F. Rattray, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the pastor. The ordinance of baptism will be administered in the baptistery in connection with the evening service. Everybody cordially invited.

Unitarian church, corner Yamhill and Seventh streets—T. L. Eliot, minister. Service at 11 A. and 7:30 P. M. Sittings free at all services. Young People's Fraternity meets for song service and instruction at 6:30 P. M. Postoffice mission and study class meets Thursday evening, January 17th.

Grace Methodist Episcopal church, corner Taylor and Eleventh streets, Ross C. Houghton, D. D., pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject: "Charity Begins at Home." In the evening Rev. Joseph Wythe at San Francisco will preach. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Prayer service Thursday evening at 7:30. Seats free; ushers in attendance.

United Presbyterian church, corner Sixth and Montgomery streets—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor, Rev. W. W. Logan. Sabbath school at 12:30. Young people's meeting at 6:45. At 7:30 the pastor will deliver a lecture on "Ruth." Strangers are welcome, and all seats are free. Gospel services will be held in this church each evening this week at 7:30. Preaching by Rev. A. M. Acheson of Oakville, Oregon.

First Presbyterian church, corner Third and Washington streets, Rev. Arthur J. Brown, pastor. Communion and reception of new members at 11 A. M., with singing by Prof. Burke. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. on "The Moody Meetings; their Characteristics and Results." Sabbath school at 9:45 A. M. Mission at Mariners' church at 3 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 P. M. Reception to new members Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. Annual meeting of congregation Thursday at 7:30 P. M.

Hall-street M. E. church, or Church of the Strangers, corner of Sixth and Hall—Sunday, January 13. Morning 10 o'clock. Class meeting 10:45. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. C. E. Cline, Subject: "Are men Responsible for their Religious Opinions." Professional men specially invited. School at 12:15. Evening, 6 o'clock, young people's meeting; 7:30, sermon by pastor; subject: "A Child may Walk, but a Giant Must Swim." This service preceded by twenty minutes of song conducted by Prof. Dobbins. Everybody met at the door and made welcome.

EAST SIDE ITEMS.

Y. M. C. A.—Young men's meeting at 4 P. M. Sunday.

Christian church, corner of Tenth and J—Services both morning and evening.

St. David's Episcopal Church, Rev. John W. Sellwood, rector—Regular services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

First Baptist church—Rev. Geo. W. Hill will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. No evening service.

Centenary Methodist Church, corner of Ninth and I streets, Rev. I. D. Driver pastor—Services at 11 A. M and 7:30 P. M.

Evangelical church, Stephens' addition—Preaching morning and evening by the presiding elder, Rev. C. C. Poling. Quarterly meeting in the forenoon.

First Presbyterian Church of Albina, Rev. W. O. Forbes pastor—Services will be held at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 12:15.

Adams-street M. E. Church, corner Tenth and Adams streets, Rev. G. M. Peirce, pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. General prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.

Albina M. E. church, corner Russell and Kirby streets, Rev. G. M. Peirce, pastor. Address 11 A. M., by Mr. E. C. Frost ex-secretary Portland Y. M. C. A.; 7:30 P. M., preaching by Rev. Mr. Riddle.

Albina M. E. church, corner Russell and Kirby streets, Rev. G. M. Peirce, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 P. M.

First Presbyterian Church, corner of Ninth and J streets, Rev. D. O. Ghormley pastor—Sabbath school at 1:30 P. M. Society of Christian Endeavor meets at 6:30. Thursday evening prayer meeting at 7:30. Strangers welcomed.

Mizpah Presbyterian church, Tibbetts addition; Rev. Wm. Morrison, pastor—Public worship at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. every Sunday. Sabbath school at 12:15. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Teachers' meeting on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Adams-street M. E. church, corner Tenth and Adams streets, Rev. G. M. Peirce, pastor. Revival services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by Rev. T. S. Jones. Revival services will continue through the week, every day, 2:30 P. M. and 7:30 P. M., except Saturday.

Adams street M. E. church, corner Adams and Tenth streets, Rev. G. M. Pierce, pastor. Revival services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., conducted by Rev. T. L. Jones. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. There will also be preaching every day the coming week except Saturday at 2:30 P. M. and 7:30 P. M.

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

A THOUGHTLESS MAN.—A man who had undertaken more than he could accomplish, occasioned a great deal of interest in his welfare yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock. It seems he had not calculated upon the strength of his team, and while loading with coal at the wood yard under the approach to the Morrison street bridge, he had put on as large a load as the gray could carry, and the result was when he tried to zigzag his way up and out of the incline, one of the wheels caught behind a large pile, and there the load stayed stretched diagonally across the passage way obstructing egress of any sort. The driver, through his indiscretion, had an audience of about 150 men for some time.

ARRIVAL OF A MINISTER.—In No. 26 of *Stillehavs-Posten*, the Norwegian-Danish newspaper published by J. P. Holm in this city, the following paragraph appears: "Rev. John L. Ericksen, with family and two young ladies, arrived here Monday from Perth Amboy, N. J. Pastor Ericksen preached his inaugural sermon in the North Danish M. E. church, corner of Twelfth and D streets, on Christmas day to a large congregation; he is an eloquent preacher and seems to be earnest in his calling. We wish him and his family welcome to Portland. Rev. Ericksen is the successor of Rev. C. J. Larsen, who is appointed superintendent of the North Danish M. E. mission on the Pacific coast.

ODD FELLOWS' INSTALLATION.—Deputy Chief Patriarch James Cumming installed last evening the following officers of Harmony Encampment, No. 19, I. O. O. F.: C. P., J. P. Burkhart; H. P., B. S. Boland; S. W., Isaac Greenetz; scribe, C. W. Lemler; treasurer, J. L. Smith; J. W., R. M. Stuart; I. S., Wm. H. Jones; O. S., Geo. B. Henry. 1st W., J. M. Cooke; 2d W., W. D. Plunkett; 3d W., Geo. Fuller; 4th W., E. Kastens; 1st C. of T., J. Cumming, and 2d C. of T., N. N. Steeves. After the installation the members present repaired to Alisky's restaurant, where a sumptuous repast was spread, and partook heartily thereof.

COUNTY PRISONERS AT WORK.—Some of the prisoners in the county jail were yesterday given a treat in the way of exercise by being allowed to go out on the plaza to pile up the limbs which have been sawed off the trees. The prisoners given this privilege were among those serving a light sentence, and not much of an escort was required to guard against any attempt at an escape. The men took hold of the work with vim and vigor, and the numerous branches lying scattered broadcast in the plaza were soon piled up and burned in the streets.

LAST APPEARANCE.—In compliance with a popular demand the Peck's Bad Boy Company has decided to give a special performance of their spicy and clever entertainment at the New Park to-night. The box office will be open from 2 until 4 P. M., at the theater. Matinee prices; 25, 50 and 75 cents.

NO HUMBUG.—But the best piece of suburban property in or about the city for the money. The party that has $25,000 to $35,000 cash come and I will show you, and convince you, that this is a business and money-making proposition. L. M. Cox, room 36, Portland Savings Bank building.

BOUND IN HUMAN SKIN.—Mr. Edward Davidson, a law student in the office of Adams & Marquam, has a small Latin text book which is bound in human skin. It was printed in Spain in the year 1559, but still the print looks as clear as one used no longer than ten years.

A. O. U. W.—All members of the order and their families are respectfully invited to attend the meeting held by Hope Lodge No. 1, at their hall, January 15th, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of conferring the third and ladies' degree.

MORE BUILDING EXPECTED.—Mrs. Mary E. Holbrook yesterday sold lot 2, block 69, on Fourth street, between Taylor and Salmon, to Arthur Kohn for the consideration of $11,000. Mr. Kohn purchased the lot for business purposes.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.—This evening at 7:30 Rev. Father Orth will deliver a lecture on the "Infallibility of the Pope," in St. Lawrence church, Third and Sherman streets. No admission will be charged.

FINE UNDERWEAR.—It's rarely that such a fine display of men's underwear can be seen as exhibited now at Rohn's. The finest of silk, merinos, cashmeres, flannels, etc., at corner Second and Morrison streets.

A BIG DAY.—To-morrow the ladies will flock to J. Selling & Co.'s store. The line of underwear comprises at least 100 dozen pieces and begins at 19 cents. This sale is the talk of the town.

MONDAY'S SPECIAL SALE.—When Arthur Kohn will sell all wool knee pants at $1 a pair; former price, $1 50 a pair. Corner Second and Morrison streets.

CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS.—A large lot of choice overcoats for winter. Prices, $12 to $25, at Arthur Kohn's, corner Second and Morrison streets.

THE MILWAUKIE FERRY.—Has been thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class condition and will resume its regular trips to-day.

STEAMER GENERAL MILES.—Sails on regular weekly trip for Gray's harbor Wednesday, the 16th, at 6 A. M.

INSANE FROM AN INJURED SKULL.

A Chinaman Taken to the Asylum Yesterday Afternoon From the Good Samaritan Hospital.

The oft-used sobriquet, "John Doe, real name unknown," appeared upon the county records yesterday as having been committed to the insane asylum. From Seid Back, the wealthy Chinese merchant, the unfortunate man's story was obtained.

"The man's real name," said Seid Back to the reporter, "is Seid Ah Long. He has always been a quiet, inoffensive and hard-working man. Some two weeks ago he was working for the Southern Pacific Company on their roadbed near West Forks. He was engaged in breaking pieces off an overhanging rock, when a misstep sent him heavily to the ground, his head striking on a sharp piece of rock. Severe gashes were cut above and below the eye.

"After his injury he came here for treatment; a doctor sewed his wounds up, and no further injury was expected. Some three or four evenings ago, however, he attempted to make an entrance to the Chinese theater without a ticket, and the officer who was on duty there struck him a violent blow over his wound, which caused it to re-open. From this time his mind began to show evidence of failing. He bought a pistol and showed it to me, saying that he proposed shooting the Chinaman who roomed with him, as he smoked too much. We finally had him removed to the hospital, but Dr. Taylor notified me that it was no use, he would have to go to the asylum."

The necessary papers were made out yesterday and the unfortunate man left on the afternoon train for Salem in charge of a deputy sheriff.

A WELL DESERVED TRIBUTE.

Captain Uriel Sebree the Recipient of an Elegant Case at the Hands of the River Captains and Pilots.

A message to Captain U. Sebree, the government lighthouse inspector of this district, secured his presence at his office yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. Shortly before this time a number of his friends among the river pilots and captains began to make their appearance there, and by the time that Captains Troup, Hoyt, Wood, Strong and Patterson were on hand, Captain Sebree began to wonder what business they all had with him at the same time. He was not left long in doubt as to their mission.

The prospect of his leaving Portland has occasioned no small amount of regret on the part of all with whom the efficient officer has dealings, and it had been decided by the pilots of the river and bar and the river captains to make him a testimonial of their esteem. The gift selected was a fine rosewood cane, with gold handle, beautifully chased and bearing the words: "Captain U. Sebree, from the masters and pilots of the Columbia river and bar, January, 1889."

Captain Troup, of the O. R. & N. Co., and Captain Hoyt on behalf of the pilots, made a few remarks, setting forth the high regard and appreciation in which Captain Sebree is held. The feeling of the captains is that Captain Sebree is the best officer the government has ever had here, as far as practical service to practical navigators is concerned. His efforts in placing buoys and range lights, and in other ways co-operating with the River men, have exceeded in their results all that the other navy officers put together have done.

The recipient of the testimonial was wholly surprised and greatly pleased at the gift and the kindly expressions which accompanied it. He said as much in a few, well-chosen words.

INDUSTRIAL FAIR ASSOCIATION.

The Date for Opening Fixed at September 28, Giving Five Saturdays.

The board of directors of the Northwest Industrial Association held their first official session last evening at the city council chamber.

Previous to calling to order the directors, as they came in, affixed their signatures to the affidavit of their office, and were subsequently sworn in a body by the city auditor, W. H. Wood.

Twelve members were present, there being eight absentees; Messrs. DeLashmutt, Bradley, Macleay, Ayer, Burrell, Johnson, Booth and Earhart. DeLashmutt and Bradley had already qualified; both are out of the city, as is also Burrell. Of the other absentees, Ayer and Macleay are sick.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by the vice-president of the association, Mr. Frank Dekum, Mayor DeLashmutt, the president, being absent.

THE NEW OFFICERS.

First in order was the election of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and executive committee. For president the vote stood Mr. Frank Dekum, 14; scattering, 5; Dekum elected.

For vice-president, T. M. Richardson received 14; scattering 5. Richardson elected.

For secretary Mr. Koehler received 10, Mr. Moreland 8, blank 1; Mr. Koehler elected. Mr. Koehler is the association's present efficient superintendent.

For treasurer Mr. E. J. Jeffrey received 12, Thellsen 5? scattering 2; Mr. Jeffrey elected.

The executive committee chosen were as follows: Messrs. Frank Dekum, Thos. M. Richardson, General William Kapus, E. A. King, and J. C. Moreland. Mr. Moreland peremptorily declining, Mayor Van B. DeLashmutt was chosen in his stead.

SALARY REDUCED.

On motion of Richardson, the salary of the secretary was ordered, by a unanimous vote, to cease from this date. Mr. Koehler now holding the combined offices of secretary and superintendent, his $2500-a-year salary is thought adequate to the double service.

THE DATE FOR OPENING.

The question of the proper time to open the fair was thoroughly discussed in all its bearings, and upon motion of J. C. Moreland, the time was fixed at from Thursday the 26th day of September, to and including Saturday the 26th of October.

On motion the board adjourned, subject to the call of the president.

ABOUT NAUTICAL SIGNALS.

Rules Prepared for the Benefit of Steamers and River Traffic.

The following fog signals and rules have been made by the board of supervisory inspectors, under authority of section 4233 of the revised statutes of the United States:

Steam and sail vessels when not under way shall sound a bell at intervals of not more than five minutes. Coal boats, trading boats, produce boats, canal boats, oyster boats, fishing boats, rafts or other water craft, navigating any bay, harbor or river, by hand power, horse power, sail, by the current of the river or anchored or moored in near the channel of any bay or harbor, or near and not in any port shall sound a fog horn, or equivalent signal, which shall make a sound equal to a steam whistle at intervals of not more than two minutes.

The penalty for the violation of the above rules is fixed at $200.

REAL ESTATE REPORT.

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J. Fred Clark & Sons, real estate agents:

The transactions of the week correspond-ing to the past one, were in

	Deeds.	Amount.
1887	45	$ 67,479 00
1888	32	50,669 00
1889	101	168,125 00

The real estate market has not dropped off during the past week on account of the sterling in of a new year and unusually stormy and disagreeable weather, as might have reasonably been expected. The prospect of the motor line being extended to Mount Tabor, that seems to be an assured fact, has made the property in that locality brighten up considerably, as it will throw a great deal of beautiful and available land within fifteen or twenty minutes' ride of Portland, and is naturally being sought after for residence by parties who wish to make their selections while the property is choice, and before the natural increase in values get that far out, in consequence of the motor line being extended.

The general outlook for properties in Portland, East Portland and all the surrounding country was never better, and the gradual increase in prices shows that the end is not yet. Property owners who desire to sell at reasonable figures do not have to look far for a purchaser, as we have quite a number of moneyed strangers with us, who see the advantages of our country, and are anxious to invest, as well as our own capitalists, who see the future we have before us and wish to secure good "buys."

DISTRIBUTION OF DEEDS.

	Deeds.	Amount.
County and suburban	35	$ 50,704
City proper and westward	6	22,761
Couch and northward	8	33,765
Carruthers and southward	12	17,741
East Portland	14	19,489
Albina	24	17,688
Cemetery	2	70
Total deeds of transfer	101	$168,138
Mortgages	39	45,660
Releases	39	23,492

DEEDS RECORDED JANUARY 12.

J. M. F. Brown and wife to John B. Pilkington, 30x50 feet of lot 8, blk Q, Caruthers' to Caruthers' add., Oct. 4, 1888; $1.

F. C. Goodin to Kate Peterson, lots 10 and 11, blk 55, Sellwood, Jan. 11; $352 50.

S. W. Portland R. E. Co. to Mary E. Scott, lots 3 and 4, blk 46, and 15x100 feet Fulton mkt., Jan. 10; $900.

James Cronin to R. R. Davidson, 10 acres secs. 7 and 12, 1 S, 2 E, Jan. 12; $6000.

William Ladd and wife to Thomas Schneider, lot 4, blk 15, Portland Homestead, Jan. 12; $2000.

C. N. Scott to S. F. Scott, lots 1 and 4, blk 5, Paradise Spring, Jan. 12; $1.

F. Wenzel and wife to A. Gates, lot 30, Hedley addition to E. P., Jan. 12; $250.

William Reed and wife to Peter Knox, lots 3 and 4, blk 81, Albina, Jan. 12; $1200.

James Campbell and wife to John Campbell, lots 1, 2, 7 and 8, blk 21, Tibbetts' addition, Nov. 24, 1887; $1.

John Campbell and wife to James Campbell, lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, blk 21, Tibbetts' addition, Nov. 21, 1887; $1.

Mary H. Holbrook to Arthur Kohn, lot 2, blk 69, city, Jan. 13; $11,000.

H. W. Prettyman and wife to Lucy M. Meade, lot 25, sec. 20, 1 N, 3 E, Jan. 7; $300.

S. B. Parrish to R. M. Riner, lots 7 and 8, blk 7, Caruthers' addition, Nov. 16, 1888; $14 45.

R. M. Riner and wife to Sarah Besser, lots 7 and 8, blk 7, Caruthers' addition, Jan. 12; $30 10.

John Gibson to Sarah Besser, east ½ lots 7 and 8, blk 7, Caruthers' addition, Jan. 9; $96 01.

S. Wagner and wife to Theo. Haberkast, west ½ lot 6, blk 204, Couch's addition, Jan. 12; $1360.

John Ulmer to John Mardorf, lot 7, blk 11, Park addition, Albina, Nov. 12, 1888; $75.

Ira Doason et al. to H. E. Doason, SE ¼ of SW ¼, sec. 35, 2 N, 6 E, Jan. 12; $100.

Rebecca A. Bingham to W. S. Powell, west 55 feet of blk 251 and south 8 feet of west 55 feet of lot 6, blk 251, city, Jan. 10; $5250.

Total, $28,822 66.

TO THE PUBLIC.

H. G. Sutton was honorably discharged from our employ and we have no claims against him.

BRUNSWICK BALKE COLLENDER CO.
BENJAMIN BOWMAN, Manager.

HEADQUARTERS

An exceptionally large and good line of the Latest Styles in

MONTENACS,
BEAVERS,
CHINCHILLAS,
MELTONS,
WIDE-WALES,
JERSEYS,
ULSTER and CAPE OVERCOATS
—FOR—
Men, Youths, Boys and Children.
JOB LOT OF
Blue Army Overcoats
AT $5.00.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE LINES
—OF—
[illegible]
Full Dress Prince Albert,
3-Button Cutaway
and Sacks.
[illegible]
We carry the stock and are doing the business. Natural Wool, Gray, All-Wool Vicuna, Heavy All-Wool White, at $8 and $8.50 per suit.

We are Sole Agents for the Famous
Chest Shield Shirts.
—AND—
Double-Seated Drawers
In All Colors and of Pure Wool and Heavy,
$5 per Suit.
[illegible]
The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest,
135 FIRST STREET, COR. ALDER.

Corner First and Morrison.

SOLE AGENCY
[illegible]
—OF OUR—
[illegible]

The great success of our Sweeping Reduction Sale has induced us to offer rare bargains in

MEN'S SUITS.

Suits, worth	$25.00, now	$20.00
Suits, worth	$22.50, now	17.50
Suits, worth	$20.00, now	15.00
Suits, worth	$17.50, now	14.00
Suits, worth	$15.00, now	11.50

Also Remember that Every Article in Our Stock is
REDUCED,
—COMPRISING—
MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS
—AND—
OVERCOATS.
Gents' Furnishing Goods & Hats.
A call respectfully solicited,
[illegible]
Corner First and Morrison.

Lombard Investment Company
Boston, Mass., and Kansas City, Mo.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $1,500,000.
Loan Money on Improved Farms and City Property in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, on long time in sums to suit.
S. G. REED, Manager,
20 Stark Street, Portland, Or.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Oregon Short Line—Passed Huntington, Jan. 12: A. H. Mackey, G. W. Lee, J. S. Moe, W. H. Somers, R. P. Bronte, P. J. Burke, J. A. Howe, A. J. Hermann, H. E. Musser, W. Douglass, Mrs. J. M. Irwin, E. B. Small, Isaac Harmon, Mrs. Julia S. Kelly, G. W. Smith, John Dennis, J. C. Germain, B. F. Williams, F. C. Martindale, and forty-two second class.

Oregon & California—Passed Medford, Jan. 12: Andrews, Wm. Noble and wife, J. W. Gage, A. B. Ford, P. J. Cadiane, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Thomas, R. F. Lewis, L. H. Cohn, G. C. Mackay, J. Wilkins, R. F. McConaughy, John Gray, Wm. Dodson, Chas. R. Moore, L. M. Woody, Andrew Morris, F. H. Page, E. B. Graham, A. M. K. Stone and forty-two emigrants.

Northern Pacific No. 1—Passed Ellisten, Jan. 12: M. Ingalls, A. Sanger, E. Hilwell, E. D. Bond and wife, D. Jones and wife, E. J. Christian, N. S. Cote, A. Kenworthy and wife, R. S. Benton, Harry Howe, D. Stanley and wife, and fifty-eight second class.

NEW SAVINGS BANK.

The Savings Bank of the Portland Trust Company of Oregon is conducted upon a safe and conservative basis. It is kept open during the usual banking hours of each business day, and also on Saturday nights from 6 to 8 o'clock. Clerks, mechanics, salesladies and all others are invited to call and learn rates of interest and other particulars. Office, 63 Third street.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—A PARLOR SUITE ON FIRST floor. Call at 173 Taylor st., bet. E and W. Park.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite and single; a desirable location. No. 21 Tenth street, corner B. 8?41

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room; accessible to all street lines. Address H. H., care Oregonian.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE room, fire and bath; also two other furnished rooms. 250 Yamhill. 1102

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH USE OF bath. 141 Morrison st., cor. Seventh. 6?ff

FOR RENT—PLEASANT AND NEATLY FURnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Southwest cor. 12th and Washington sts. 917

FOR RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping to parties without children. 872 First st. 6?14

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—A BUILDING WITH 18 ROOMS on Front st., suitable for boarding and lodging. Apply to P. A. Marquam, No. 151 Sixth st. 8?7

FOR RENT—$7 PER MONTH, 4 ROOM HOUSE for working man, in South Portland. Multnomah Real Estate office, 149 First st., up stairs. 1?18

FOR RENT—A LARGE ROOM FOR RESTAURant; also 4 store rooms. Apply to M. Smith, northeast cor. Third and Salmon sts. 8?7

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED—DARK RED COW, SUITABLE MARK wand will be paid by E. C. SMITH, cor. of Second and Hooker sts.

NOTE LOST—A NOTE GIVEN BY L. F. CHEmans to Minnie J. Comber under date of May 4, 1888, for the sum of $640, has been lost by J. B. Hanworthy, East Portland. All persons are warned against negotiating the same, as it has been paid.

LOST—ON MONDAY, JANUARY 7, BETWEEN Ladd & F. M. probably, on First, between Pine and Morrison sts., a ring set with two diamonds. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to the office of New Zealand Insurance Co., 27 Stark st.

Moore
GRAYON ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER,
SUCCESSOR TO
Weldon
29 Washington St., Portland, Or.
Duplicate Copies of Crayons & Negatives supplied at Greatly REDUCED RATES.

H. H. LITT
Manufacturer of LADIES' Fine Corsets, Welding outfits especially. Third Avenue Block, P. O. Box 887. Parts office 29 and 31 Ellis Street.
[illegible]
C. L. HOGAN, WHOLESALE AND DEALER in Shelf and Heavy Hardware, No. 116 Front st., Portland, Or.

[illegible]
S. W. Cor. Third and Morrison

GRAND
CLEARANCE SALE
COMMENCING
Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1889.
Our Entire Stock Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS
Will be offered at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
Intending purchasers will do well to note this Sale, and take advantage of the many GREAT BARGAINS offered.
Store will open for business at 9 A. M. and will close at 6 P. M.
T. COLLINSON.

Loans on Personal Effects Privately Negotiated.
First-class restaurant, Washington st. (no once).
Restaurant North First st.
Coffee and chop house, leading thoroughfare, at street car terminus.
Confectionery, fruit and cigar stand near postoffice, taking from $15 to $20 per day. Rent $10.
Ale, beer and porter bottling works; well-established family and country trade; making $2000 per year profit.
Saloon, North Second st.
2 saloons, Washington st.
Stationery and notion business, N. First. Cheap.
Offices to let.
Express wagon and team; cheap for cash.
Two and one-half acres adjoining "Highland" on the Portland & Vancouver street car and motor line.
Partner with $600 in good paying business on First street. BERWICK & THOMAS, 34 Washington st. 1?22

A. ANDERSON & CO
Printers,
Lithographers,
Book Binders and Paper Rulers,
2 to 8 Alder St., Portland.

JOHN H. MITCHELL. E. B. TANNER.
MITCHELL & TANNER,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Rooms 3 and 4, over the Commercial National Bank building, corner Second and Washington sts.

[illegible]
Priestley's Silk Warp Henriettas.
Are the most *thoroughly reliable goods in the market.* They are made of the finest silk and best Australian wool. You can easily distinguish them by their softness and beauty and regularity of finish. They are always the same in *quality, weight, width* and *shade*, thus enabling you to match any piece, and are dyed in two standards of black. None genuine unless ticket on the *"Varnished Beard,"* showing the grain of the wood, which is the Priestley Trade-Mark.

One Price to All.
SOLE AGENCY MME. DEMOREST'S RELIABLE PATTERNS.

[illegible]
SALE
SECOND WEEK.
Our patrons will do well to watch our "Special Features," as we shall announce some very attractive bargains.

Special Features for This Week.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Special Features for All the Week.
We will sell several very attractive lines of Misses' Shoes, ranging in value from $1.75 to $2 per pair, for THE NOMINAL PRICE OF $1.25 PER PAIR.
Sizes 11 to 2.

MISSES' SHOES
Special Features for All the Week.
Kid with Spring Heel for $1.25 per pair.
Kid with Heel.....for 1.25 per pair.
Goat with Spring Heel for 1.25 per pair.
Goat with Heel.....for 1.25 per pair.
Glove Calf with Heel..for 1.25 per pair.
Pebble Goat, High Cut for 1.25 per pair.

Special Features for All the Week.
Children's Shoes.
Now is the time to Shoe the Little Ones. Children's Shoes were never so cheap.
Sizes 5 to 10½.
Pebble Goat, plain or tipped toe, for 85c per pair
Pebble Grain, plain or tipped toe, for 85c per pair
Glove Calf...plain or tipped toe, for 85c per pair
Kid.....plain or tipped toe, for 85c per pair
Any of the above with Heel or Spring Heel.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

Special Features for All the Week.

Adamantine Pins	1c pr paper	Regular price 5c
Elastic Garter Web	3c per yard	Regular price 10c
Hair Pins	3c per box	Regular price 10c
Dress Buttons	5c per doz.	Regular price 20c
Dressing Combs	5c each	Regular price 10c
Bound Combs	5c each	Regular price 10c
Fine Combs	5c each	Regular price 10c
Silvered Shawl Pins	10c each	Regular price 25c
Breast Pins	10c each	Regular price 25c
Purses	21c each	Regular price 50c
Purses	53c each	Regular price $1

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Special Features for All the Week.
24 yards Pillow-Case Lace for 50c.
12 yards Crochet Lace for 15c.
Ladies' Linen Collars for 7c.
Ladies' Linen Cuffs for 7c.
Ladies' All-Wool Hose, 19c per pair.
Misses' All-Wool Hose, 15c per pair,
Great Slaughter This Week in Fine Embroideries and Laces.
OUR 75c SILK CORSET.....FOR 40c

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Special Features for All the Week.
Our $1.75 Broadcloths for 85c.
Our $1 Assabet Ladies' Cloth for 65c.
Our 65c Groveland Ladies' Cloth for 45c.
Our 25c Double-width Suitings for 15c.
Our $2 Adelaide Colored Gros Grain Dress Silk for $1.

Store Closes at 7 P. M., sharp,

[illegible]'s & Mechanics' Store,
200, 202, 204, 206 First St., 6 and 8 Taylor St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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CAPT. CRAWFORD'S NEW STORY.

THE LOST POST-TRADER'S DAUGHTER.

A Tale of Love and Adventure in Our Army Life.

By CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, U. S. A.,

Author of "Marion's Faith," "The Captain's Daughter," "From the Ranks," "A War-Time Wooing," "Starvation Ranch," and "Between the Lines."

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CHAPTER III.

The compact little post of Fort Laramie looked hardly big enough to contain its population two days afterward when, under the influence of a warm sunshine and the sweet music of the band, all the women and children seemed to have gathered around the parade. Guard mounting was just over, and the adjutant had ordered the musicians to stop and play a few airs in honor of its being the first morning on which it was warm enough for the men to appear without overcoats and the women without their furs. The little quadrangle, surrounded as it was by quarters and houses of every conceivable pattern except that which was modern and ornamental, was all alive with romping children, and with chattering groups of ladies chatting with the few cavaliers who happened to be available. A small battalion of infantry had marched up from the nearest railway station at Cheyenne—a good hundred miles away, and pitched its tents on the flats to the north of the post, and this brought a few visiting officers into the enclosure, otherwise, except old Hugo, there would have been no man to talk to, as Hatton and McLean were marching up and "marching down" guard respectively, and the surgeon, adjutant and quartermaster were all engaged in the old headquarters' office with Major Miller.

While many of the ladies were sailing in the sunshine on the parade, and even Bedlam was strolling mated pairs were several who were strolling up and down the board and gravel walks, and of these Fanny Forrest was certainly the most striking in appearance. She was tall, stately in carriage, and beautifully formed. Her head was carried proudly, and her features were regular and fine. "But for that hardness of expression on the face in a young lady," was the comment of a fair matron one woman who knew and loved her; but that expression certainly existed, and to her constant detriment. All manner of objections had been started to her coming to Laramie, defiant she and *would* marry the nasty army fellow (after he had left the service, of course), and here she was, the only young lady in the garrison of Mr. Person one of whose own sisters was all agog at the war of the rel lions and quite insensible. Her husband was a man of mark and there was no one to whom he was not dear, but her husband was dead and he strove hard not to let her see his thoughts of her. Still she was a mysterious, peevish woman by this time, poor girl, and her numerous olive branches had been more than a stronger woman could have managed. Forrest's house was not the jolliest in the garrison and he was given to golfing away as a consequence, but the previous summer there came to him news that took him suddenly east and he was gone a month and when he returned he brought his tall, handsome, stylish sister with him, and it was given out that she was to make her home with him henceforth—unless, as said the gossips, some other man claimed her. Some other man did: two some men, in fact, for before the spring quarrels it stood" was only nipped in the bud by the prompt action of the commanding officer at Fort Robinson that very winter. Two young officers had speedily fallen in love with her, and in so doing had fallen out with each other. It was almost a fight, and would have been but for the colonel commanding, and yet it was all absurd, for she treated both of them with the same quiet pride she would not speak, and no one cared to question Forrest. She had been living at her uncle's in New York—was all any one knew, and finally that had to be changed. She had come out with her bronzed and soldierly brother and was his guest now. It was evident that there was deep affection between them, and it was whispered by the ladies at Robinson that she had some unlucky love affair and this was the more believed after she threw over the two devotees afore mentioned. All manner of that alluring bait, which women so well know how to use when inviting confidence, was thrown to her from time to time, but she refused it and intimated very plainly that any coquetting saved for her was the ostracism by the garrison exhibited in her dresses. "She must have had abundant means at some time," said the ladies, "for her dresses are just lovely and all her clothes are just the same way, very stylish in make and most expensive in material." No woman could quite break friendship with one who had such a mine of fashionable information. "Love Saratoga," nevertheless, all the ladies from Robinson to Laramie on speaking of her said she was "worth seeing but—not attractive." "If anything," wrote one woman, "she is actually repellant in manner to all the ladies in the garrison." Further than that matters did not go until late that spring and then came another story—a queer one, but only Mrs. Bruce received it and she showed the letter to her husband, who bade her to burn it and say no word of its contents. Ere long another came—to Mrs. Miller this time—and spoke of the odd losses sustained by young officers in the garrison. Mr. French, who lived under the same roof with the Forrests, had been robbed twice. No clue to the perpetrator. Then came the spring outbreak of the Sioux, the rush to Johnson, Reno, Crazy Horse, and the news of the sharp fight late in March, and then the situation at Robinson became alarming. April brought the refugees to Laramie, and here, among others, were the Forrests and the Posts.

And now Miss Forrest was strolling placidly up and down the walk and entirely monopolizing the attention of a tall, fine-looking soldier who had met her for the first time only the previous evening and was evidently eager to resume his place by her side. It was hardly fair to the other women, and they were not slow to remark upon the fact.

"One thing is certain," said Mrs. Gordon, "if I were Nellie Bayard I would not want to have her for a stepmother, and the doctor has been simply devoted to her for the last three days.

"Yes, he seems decidedly smitten, Mrs. Gordon; but did we not hear that Dr. Bayard was always doing the devoted to some woman—a young one preferred," asked her next-door neighbor, who had just dropped in for a moment's chat.

"Mrs. Miller certainly told me so. It was his reputation in the States, and very possibly he is attracted now by such an undeniably stylish and handsome girl. She can't be so very young, either. Look at those lines under her eyes."

"Yes, and when she turns her head her neck shows it: the throat is getting stringy. Here comes the doctor from the office now. I warrant he passes every other woman and goes straight to her."

"Then it will be 'Good-bye, Mr. Mayhew,' to her present escort, I warrant you, in return. Fanny Forrest has no use for subalterns except as fun to pass away the time."

Yet she made eyes at Mr. McLean all that first day she was at the Millers'. I think that is really the reason Mrs. Miller cannot bear her. She won't speak of her if she can help it. Now watch the doctor."

There were perhaps half a dozen ladies in the party at the moment, and all eyes were fastened on the tall and distinguished form of Dr. Bayard as he strode across the parade, his handsome, portly figure showing to excellent advantage in his snug-fitting uniform. They saw him bare his head and bow with courtier-like grace to Miss Forrest, turn again to her escort as he stopped and extended his hand. Then, after a few words, he again bowed as gracefully as before and passed on in the direction of the hospital.

"Gone to see his patients, is he? Well, I don't wonder Nellie worships him."

"She thinks her father would if he were here," was Mrs. Wells' reply. "I dread the time when what it will cost her when disillusion comes, as come it must. Why! Who is that he is talking with now?"

Just at the northeast corner of the quadrangle—just beyond "Bedlam"—the doctor had encountered a stoutly built man who bore an overcoat of handsome beaver fur thrown wide open over the chest in deference to the spring-like mildness of the morning, and who carried a traveling bag of leather in one hand. After a moment of apparently cordial chat the two men walked rapidly southward along the gravel path, all eyes upon all the piazzas upon them as they came, and passing one or two groups of ladies entered the gateway at the doctor's quarters, where Nellie Bayard, with "the warden girls," happened to be seated on the verandah. Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Wells arose from their chairs and gazed across the parade in their very natural curiosity to see what was going on "over at the doctors." They saw the stranger raise his cap and bow low over the hand that Nellie extended to him, and then make a bobbing obeisance to each of the Gordon girls as he was presented to them. Then he took a chair by Miss Bayard's side, while the servant came out and relieved him of his overcoat and bag and then the Gordon girls were seen saying adieu. Nellie allowed them to the gate, but they evidently felt that the stranger had not come to see them and that it was time to leave. The ladies on the Romo piazza awaited their coming with no little impatience and Mrs. Gordon was prepared to administer a sharp maternal reproof when they were seen to stop in answer to hails from the groups they passed en route. Everybody wanted to know who the fur-coated stranger was, and their progress homeward from the gate-post was, therefore, nothing short of "running the gantulet" of interrogations. Possibly in anticipation of the displeasure awaiting her, the elder maiden of the two strove to "cut across lots" when she came near the southeastern corner, whereat, facing north, stood the big house of the commanding officer, but Mrs. Miller was too experienced a hand, and bore down upon the pair in sudden swoop from her piazza to the front gate, and they had to stop and surrender their information.

As a consequence every woman along that side of Laramie knew before Mesdames Gordon and Wells knew it that Dr. James of Chicago, the wealthy mine owner and cattle grower," had just arrived in his own conveyance from Cheyenne and had been invited to put up at the doctor's quarters during his stay at the Fort.

"Think of it!" exclaimed Mrs. Gordon. "A bachelor, only thirty-eight, and worth a million. No wonder Doctor Bayard seized him."

"The doctor knew him before, mother," put in her daughter. "Nellie wasn't introduced at all. She came right up and told her how glad she was to see her again—he looked it, too."

"They knew him in Chicago—met him there on the way out," said the scornful. "I believe he is a widower, and that's why Nellie there comes Fanny Forrest and Mr. Mayhew, and she wants to know who the stranger is; if she doesn't, she's the first person I've met who didn't ask."

But Miss Forrest proved an exception to the rule—so far as questions were concerned, at least. She stopped in front of the gate, looking beamingly up at the group on the piazza.

"Mrs. Gordon," she said, "Mr. Mayhew has invited me to walk down to the camp of the battalion, and as I haven't been outside the limits of the post since we came I should like to go. They are to have inspection in field kits in half an hour. Don't you want to come with the girls? Lessays there are half a dozen young gentlemen down here who are eager to see them——"

"Oh, mamma, do!" implored both girls in a breath.

"Why—I hardly know, Miss Forrest," answered Mrs. Gordon, hesitatingly. "Can not Mrs. Forrest go?"

"Kate is never ready to go anywhere," answered Miss Forrest, half laughing, yet with a certain rueful emphasis. "She is a slave to her babies, and as for Celestine, the nurse, she is no help to her whatever."

"Of course you girls must have a 'matron,'" said Mrs. Gordon. "How long will you be there, Mr. Mayhew?"

"Oh—just about half an hour or so, Mrs. Gordon. Then inspection will be over and I'm sure you can all come back with us. It's just for the girls, you know, and I'll assure you it will give a raft of second lieutenants, (Mr. Mayhew was a first lieutenant of one year's standing.) "They'll bless me for bringing them down."

"Do let the girls go with us, Mrs. Gordon, and if you are too busy I'll see Kate at once," said Nellie. Clustering away home and look after the children, though she cannot, and here comes Mr. Hatton and Mr. McLean. One of them at least will be glad to join us," said Miss Forrest, with the confidence of handsome womanhood. "Perhaps both of them. No. They are turning off across the parade. Call them, Mr. Mayhew. Let no guilty man escape."

Obedient Lieutenant Mayhew shouted to the two young officers who had just come forth from the presence of the major commanding. Both were in undress uniform and sword belts; both had caught sight of the tall girl at the Gordon's gate at the same instant, and, had any one disposed to be critical been looking on, that somebody would have been justified in saying they "sheered off" the very next instant so as not to pass by within speaking distance. Mrs. Miller, sitting where she could see the whole affair, was struck by the sudden change in their line of direction, and watched them in no little curiosity as they halted in recognition of Mayhew's call.

"What is it, Mayhew?" sung out Hatton.

"Come over here a minute, you and McLean. I have a scheme to unfold."

"Can't—I'm officer of the day."

"Well, you come, McLean. Miss Forrest wants to speak with you from—"

"Mac, there's no way out of it," growled Hatton between his set teeth, "you've got to go."

"Be at the house in ten minutes, then. I'll join you there," said McLean, glancing over his shoulders at his comrade as he started across the springy turf to obey the summons.

"What is it, Miss Forrest?" he inquired. "Good morning, Mrs. Gordon—Mrs. Wells—everybody," he continued, as with forage-cap in hand he made his obeisance to the various ladies of the party.

"I want you to prove how we Bedlamites stand by one another by placing yourself under my orders for a whole hour. You have no duty or engagement, have you?"

"Not that I know of, and even if I had," he added in a lower tone, "I would be able to set it aside, but this recruit was something utterly unlooked for. He could easily have plead letters, correspondence or company duty, but evasion was a trick he could not brook. "I have none," he quietly answered.

"Then for the honor of Bedlam offer your services to these young ladies and be their escort down to camp, where they are dying to go."

"Why, Fannie Forrest! how dare you?" gasped Kate Gordon, the elder.

"Indeed, Miss Gordon, I will not have a detailed escort," indignantly protested Jennie, the younger.

"What ill-timed ebullitions!" was the muttered comment of Mrs. Wells, while poor Mrs. Gordon hardly knew what to say or do in her amaze and annoyance. McLean himself had flushed crimson under the combined influence of embarrassment and the recollection of the long talk he and Hatton had had but two nights before. Mayhew, too, could hardly control his surprise, but he declared afterwards, when the matter came up for comment down at the battalion, that he only "gave a heap to have that man McLean's self-possession," for with hardly an instant's delay the latter's voice was heard above the voluble protests of the two young ladies—cordial, kindly, even entreating.

"I should like it of all things. I want to run down and see the First in the new field rig. Do let the girls go with me, Mrs. Gordon. Long Gone, Miss Kate, come. Miss Jennie, I'll leave my sword at my quarters as wage."

"Didn't I tell you, Mr. Mayhew?" said Miss Forrest, with heightened color and a confident smile, as she took his arm. "It is something to be a queen—if it's only the queen of Bedlam—and though rather hum drum a scene, Mrs. Gordon and her daughters joined the party, and Mrs. Wells and Miss Bruce decided to go, it was noticed then and referred to afterwards that Mr. McLean never so much as looked at Miss Forrest or noticed her in any way at the time of this occurrence. It was hardly night before the story had gone all over the garrison and added to Miss Forrest's growing unpopularity; and it was Lieutenant Mrs. Miller herself who exclaimed, on hearing the details, in the inevitably exaggerated form in which all such narratives must travel: "Fiddlesticks the title she has assumed seems to fit her—queen of Bedlam, indeed!"

CHAPTER IV.

The doctor was giving a little dinner in honor of his friend, Mr. Holmes. "Two days now and that gentleman's been in garrison, where his arrival had created more of a flutter than the coming of an inspector general. He had a large cattle range further to the south, beyond the Chugwater, and comparatively removed from the scene of Indian hostility and depredation, but such had become the laxity of discipline on the part of the Indian officials, or such was their dread of their turbulent charges at the reservations, that from time to time marauding parties of young warriors had been raiding from the reservations during the month of April, crossing the Platte river and dashing down on the outskirts of the great cattle herds south of Scott's Bluffs, and in the valleys of Horsehead and Bear creeks. One party had even dared to attack the ranches far up the Chugwater valley, at the crossing of the Cheyenne road; another had ridden all around Fort Laramie, fording the Platte above and below, and several of them had made away with dozens of head of cattle bearing the well known brand of Mr. Holmes, of Chicago. It was to see what could be done towards preventing the recurrence of this sort of thing that brought Mr. Holmes to Laramie. At least he said so, but there were ladies in the garrison who were quick to determine that something worth more to him than a few hundred head of cattle had prompted him to take that dangerous ride up from the railway.

"He would never have thought it worth while," said Mrs. Wells, after a day of quiet observation, "had Nellie Bayard not been here."

Another thing to give color to this theory was the fact that, yielding to the importunities of Major Miller and his frequent telegraphic reports of Indian dashes on the neighboring ranches, the division commander had ordered a troop of cavalry back from patrol duty around the reservation, and "the grays" had marched in the very night before. A scouting party of an officer and twenty troops rode forth that morning with orders to look over the Chugwater and the intervening country around Engle's Nest. If Mr. Holmes were in a hurry to get back to business here was excellent opportunity of driving half the way to Cheyenne under escort. But Mr. Holmes, who had been somewhat emphatic in his announcement that he could only stay one day, was apparently in no hurry to communicate with quarters under the doctor's roof. He might now stay, he said, for while up in that part of the country he might just as well look over some mines in the Black Hills, provided there were a chance of getting thither alive. Except for heavily guarded trains, all communication was at an end between the scattered settlements of the hills and the region along the Platte and the Union Pacific railway. The Indians swarmed out from the reservations, attacking everything that appeared along the road, and sometimes capturing the entire "outfit;" after plundering and scalping their victims they built lively fires of the wagons and cheerfully roasted alive such of their prisoners as had shed their hair by way of a change. The road to the Black hills, either from Sidney or by way of Fort Laramie, was lined with the ashes of burnt wagons, and, in lieu of mile-posts, was staked with little, rude, unpainted crosses, each marking the grave of some victim to this savage warfare, and Mr. Holmes was quite right in his theory that it would be safer to remain under escort at Laramie until some big party came that up to the hills. The doctor was most hospitable in his pressing invitation for him to make his house a home just as long as it might please him. Nellie was glad to win her beloved father's praise by doing what she could to make the army homestead attractive to the guest, and Holmes himself was courteous, well-favored and cordial in manner, speedily winning friends all over the garrison, and the only man to whom his protracted visit became a matter of serious disquietude was poor Randall McLean. With a lover's intuition he saw that the wealthy Chicagoan was deeply interested in sweet Nellie Bayard, and that her father eagerly favored the suit.

Up to the hour of Mr. Holmes's arrival there was not a day on which the young fellow had not enjoyed a walk or one or more delightful chats with the doctor's pretty daughter. He had no rivals; there were at the moment no other bachelor officers at the post, with the exception of Hatton, who, besides having a chivalrous disposition not to cut in on the game of a comrade who was interested, was popularly supposed to be the peculiar property of Miss Jeannette Bruce.

Now, however, since Mr. Holmes had taken up his abode under the Catalpas on vine and fig tree, McLean found it simply impossible to see the lady of his love except in general company. The Chicago cattle king took quite a fancy to the young officer,

STANDARDS OF BEAUTY.

How Ideals Compared with Strange Conceptions in China and Africa.

Influence of the Beautiful and Effect on the Relations of European and American Nations—Causes of Comeliness.

New York Mail and Express.

The ancient Greeks represented the Graces as inseparable companions of Venus, personifying by this allegory that they formed a necessary part of perfect beauty, and were the perfect adornments, its most delicate ornaments. Hesiod named them Aglaia, or Splendor; Euphrosyne, gentle and tender Thalia, vivacious beauty. The statues of these charming goddesses were clothed in light and transparent robes, reminding to admiration their agile and delicate forms; always young and smiling, always modest and simple, they clasped one another by the hand and were never parted.

The Graces adorn both mind and body; they appear in all the manifestations of life, in the language of speech as well as in that of gesture; they are met in the various expressions of the human face, in the flow of drapery, in the adjustments and ornaments of dress. It is they who give finish to motion, lightness to step, suppleness to the limbs, facility to the gesture, ease to the carriage and manners; eloquence to the attitude and pose. Thrown like an airy gauze over the human form, the graces reveal a refined education, an open intelligence, and harmony of action between the physical and moral natures. There is a grace planted in every feature and attached to every movement of the body; it is grace which gives pleasure and attraction, which captivates the eye and inspires love. If the French women, without being the fairest, have an incontestable power over the other women of the universe, it is because they are the most graceful. It is thus we call grace the most indispensable complement of beauty; it is to the person what perfume is to the flower.

The conception of beauty held by the ancients was a great and elevated one; they did not regard it in man as simply a symmetrical assemblage of material perfections, but completed it by the addition of perfections of soul. Beauty, indeed, does not consist in certain determined forms and proportions, but in the harmony and relation of those qualities with the whole of the functions and faculties of the individual; which leads logically to the conclusion that beauty is the essential expression of perfection of being.

Various ancient philosophers have believed that real beauty excluded the possibility of vice and evil passion; that ugliness, on the contrary, left their presence to be presumed. That which is beautiful is good, and, unless in exceptional cases, and to doubtless the well known truth of this maxim which has, in all time, caused people to exercise an irresistible power over which it represents its own physiognomy and even its own garments.

Moreover, if we consider the relative beauty in its second aspect, we see that it depends also on the impressional mood peculiar to each individual; that is to say that one man finds in a certain countenance an irresistible attraction, a charm which draws him to admiration, to love, while another finds nothing there to awaken similar feelings; so that one person conceives a passionate interest in, and another remains indifferent toward the same object. These two ways of feeling have their source in a wise law of nature; for, if the qualities constituting beauty were the same for all men, and impressed them in the same manner, love and admiration would then be felt only for the few subjects who united these qualities; while, on the contrary, nature has decreed that all features should attract one another, to reciprocally charm and love each other. It is with this end in view that she has bestowed on the heart of the two sexes a different manner of feeling. And, in fact, there are not two individuals existing on the earth who regard strictly in the same manner the same qualities in a given object. One perceives qualities and relations which are not apparent to another, and the other discovers other qualities totally concealed from the one; whence results the prevalent diversity of impression, tastes and sympathies.

CONVENTIONAL BEAUTY.

This kind of beauty, which is not dissimilar to relative beauty, is dependent on climate, on manners, customs, and the degree of civilization among nations. No people is free from the whims of conventional beauty; from the slender and delicate Parisian, who deforms her waist by the pressure of a corset, to the stout Hottentot, who flattens her nose, enlarges her mouth, and lengthens her ears; all people pay it tribute. It is an immemorial usage, among the indigenes of several countries in America and Asia, to mould and press the skull bone of the child at the breast, to give to its head a form considered by the nation the most beautiful.

For this reason different peoples and tribes have oblong, melon-shaped heads, square or pyramidal heads, pointed or flattened heads, with a monstrous projection in the temporal regions. Large, full eyes, widely opened, are esteemed a beauty in certain countries; the Laps and the Esquimaux, on the contrary, admire half-closed eyes. Among the Chinese, eyes placed obliquely, with the upper eyelid long and overhanging, are considered most beautiful.

A projecting nose is hideous to the Tartars and the Mongolians; so that the mothers take pains to flatten their infants' noses. The negroes and black races regard a broad and frightfully large nose as a perfection. To the Persians the beauty of this feature consists in a noble length. Several nations and tribes pierce the tip of the nose and hang ornaments to it, as done with us to the ears. The objects attached are sometimes so heavy that the nasal cartilage is prolonged until it falls over the upper lip; this hideous enlargement is to these people a beauty. In other countries it is the lower lip which enjoys the privilege of being pierced with a hole for the reception of the various jewels which fashion obliges to carry.

PECULIAR PREFERENCES.

White and evenly placed teeth appear to us the chief ornaments of the mouth; but all nations have not the same opinion. To the Siamese black teeth are the handsomest; it is their daily care to blacken them. In Macassar yellow and red teeth are esteemed above white or black ones. The women of Macassar spend a part of the day in painting their aforesaid teeth red and yellow, among the Jaggars the absence of the two upper incisor teeth is a condition of beauty. The woman who lacks sufficient courage to have them drawn would be despised and would be unable to find a husband. Many women, led by a coquetry or a desire to please, have four front teeth drawn instead of two, and are sure to find adorers.

In one country a thick neck, short and buried between the shoulders, is admired; in another, it is a long and slender neck that is most esteemed. In certain localities in the Alps an enormous goiter has its charms; a woman without this appendage could not be married.

Neither is their unanimous agreement in regard to what constitutes beauty of form. The Turks and Germans require stoutness in a woman; the Japanese and Chinese demand thinness. The former are fond of thick and large waists. Nor have we the right to smile at the preferences of these people for do not we, who consider ourselves past masters in point of good taste, at one time find beauty in a large waist, simulated by a girdle clasped under the arms, and at another in a wasp waist, whose ridiculous length encroaches on the hips.

Some nations approve long and slender legs, while others prefer them short and massive. The same is true of the hands and arms. In China, a short, thick foot is admired; in the East it is esteemed only when it is large and flat.

BEAUTY THAT IS UGLY.

In regard to beauty of complexion, every race, every nation, finds it in the color peculiar to itself, or in the artificial means which it employs for its own decoration. To the negro race beauty of complexion consists in ebony blackness. The natives of America, the inhabitants of the polar regions, the Tartar and Mongolian races, see beauty only in yellow skins. The Indians admire a brown complexion, while the Europeans exclude all these hues and proclaim the white skins, brightened with rose color, are the only really fair ones. Numbers of barbarous peoples and races conceal the natural tint of their skins under a staining of many colors; others are indellibly marked with a general tattooing. The Greenlanders paint their faces with yellow and white. The Deesnaires stain themselves yellow and redden their hands and feet.

In the capital of Ethiopia stands the statute of a woman whose wonderful beauty gave her a kingdom and divine honors. This statue, as described by several travelers, has a square head with retreating forehead, projecting cheek bones, a wide nose, an enormous mouth, a very broad waist and an enormous development of the hips. In the city of Canton there exists a picture which excites the liveliest admiration of the Chinese; this picture represents three nude women, models of beauty according to the taste of the country; their eyes are small, obliquely opened, and shaded by enormous upper eyelids; their faces are flat, broad and furnished with diminutive noses; the abdomen is prominent while the rest of the body is frightfully emaciated; the feet are as short as their breadth, and their fingers are furnished with monstrous nails. To our eyes this picture would represent three consumptives, or women wasted by some long and painful malady; to the Chinese, on the contrary, it portrays beauty to its ideal perfection.

Rubens, in his "Judgment of Paris," certainly intended to depict beauty in its most attractive form; but to us his three graces contending with one another for the golden apple, bear too close a resemblance to these gross Flemings, because the painter was Flemish, and saw beauty with the same eye as his fellow-countrymen.

THE BEAUTY OF GREECE.

It was in Greece especially that beauty won the most brilliant triumphs. In no country in the world has she received greater homage and inspired a more ardent enthusiasm. There, a beautiful woman was the object of real worship; she was deified. Statues of the marbles—marbles which seem to represent the beauties and perfections of her body; historians and poets bestowed immortality upon her. Open the pages of history, and you will see Lais subjugating by her charms the most austere virtue, and the most unfeeling hearts; Aspasia, attracting about her the most celebrated men of her time, and causing to bloom the wonders of the age of Pericles; Phryne, delighting her judges by this splendor of her body; Lamia, forging chains about the indolent Demetrius; Rhodope, espousing Psammetichus, and mounting the throne of the Pharoahs.

Several influences contributed strongly to the perfection of physical beauty among the Greeks; the personal care bestowed upon the body, their ample garments, worn unbound, and exercising no compression; the beautiful sculptures constantly before their eyes, showing the human form in all its beauty; and, most of all, the gymnastic exercises which made a general part of the public education; the young men exercising nude in the gymnasiums; the Spartan woman contending for the prize with no veil but that of their modesty, and furnishing admirable models to the artist; finally the love, the passion of beauty which animated these people and led them to give incredible honors to those who possess it in supreme degree. All these things tended necessarily to the perfection of the Greek race. Among the marks of honor decreed to beauty is cited that of Phryne, whose statue was adored in the temple at Delphi, and that of Phillip of Croton, who, defied during his life by the inhabitants of Segesta, received worship and sacrifice.

NOTHING UGLY.

Such was the empire of beauty over the Greek nation, that artists were forbidden under severe penalties to represent ugly persons or grotesque subjects; while, on the other hand, legislators sought to perpetuate, by emulation and prizes, the love for the beautiful, instituting contests in which the two sexes contended with each other for the prize of beauty. At Lesbos, at Tenedos, at Elis, at Negra, and in other cities of the Peloponesus, he or she who won the prize was carried in a triumphant procession and received almost divine honors.

Nor must it be supposed that these rewards were decreed to outward beauty alone; the Greeks were too enlightened in their appreciation and judgment to be thus led astray. Let us read the sentence spoken by the judge when crowning the victor:

"He alone has deserved the prize for beauty who possesses a virtuous soul in a body full of vigor and beauty."

"She alone is worthy of the prize who unites with her physical beauty beauty of soul."

"BEAUTY IS TRUTH."

We agree with those who claim that beauty is generally inseparable from health and goodness; that a beautiful person, in the full sense of the word, must unite the physical and moral qualities fitted to cause admiration, sympathy and love; because a person physically well organized must also be so morally. Such a perfect organization must respect peace of mind, serenity of soul, an amiable disposition, quiet passions, and a kindly feeling toward one's fellow man. A beautiful person cannot then be of a vicious nature, except by exception; and it is in our society the contrary is frequently seen, that is, we frequently meet a beautiful body inclosing a perverse spirit, it is not nature who is to be blamed, but society itself, which, by its thousand influences, has wrecked the harmony of the perfect work of nature; evil society, which, with its impure breath, has blighted the bonny without withering the contour, has stolen the perfume without tarnishing the color of the flower.

Every object, whether the product of nature or of art, may offer a harmonious appearance; a flower, a building, an animal, have each a kind of beauty proper to itself. In the beauty localized in the human form is the assemblage of curved or undulating lines, of just proportions and relations of colors and of tints, is indispensable. It has been said that curved lines are to beauty what light is to day. Turning to a type which unites them harmoniously, such as the marble of Venus or Apollo, to observe an uglier type, that of Vulcan or of the Gorgons, the curves are seen to have gradually diminished, become rare and to have changed to straight lines, from which result harsh, angular, grotesque and caricatured forms. The painter Hogarth claims, in his "Analysis of Beauty," to have discovered in what consists beauty of form. According to him, it is from the combination of straight lines with curved lines that beauty or deformity of body results. Such combinations form the undulating or inflected lines, which have a beauty of their own.

RELATIVE BEAUTY.

The characteristics of beauty vary with age, sex, climate and race. Infancy, youth, manhood and old age have each their relative beauty. Feminine beauty differs totally from masculine beauty. The white, yellow, bronze and black races, possess each a sort of beauty peculiar to its own type; whence it results that what is beautiful for one would be repulsive to another. Such a variety in opinion is easily explained. It is perfectly natural that each race, each people, should be persuaded of the superiority of their own physique; and so true is this that every nation has given and still gives to the gods—

recognizing their inevitable doom; they sprang together and died kissing in a miserly embrace. There's a pretty tough shell over my heart, and it is scarred a great deal inside, but when I gazed upon those pure young girls in their flowing white robes, looking so much like angels, I put my arms around them tenderly, and when I reached the surface I broke down and cried like a baby. You may rest assured that I did not go down in that wreck again that day. My heart was too sore. I shall never forget that occurrence as long as I live!

When he had concluded I looked up at his rugged face and saw him raise his honest, brawny hand and brush away the tears.

Another veteran submarine explorer, "Jim" Ackerman, said:

I witnessed some heart aching and horrible scenes on the wreck of the ill fated steamship Atlantic, which was shattered against a jagged, rocky reef, only a few feet from the shores of the mainland of Nova Scotia, during one of the most furious, bitter, freezing, wintry tempests that ever raged in that frightful coast. After the ship struck the reef and the howling tempest began to pound her to pieces, many of the wretched, hapless passengers, who had not been swept away or drowned in the cabins, were soon driven to death. Some clung to the rails and woodwork, others were lashed to the rigging, but all were shrouded with ice, some bodies being imbedded two feet thick in these crystal caskets. In the main saloon was found the corpse of a little child clinging to a doll, held close to its bosom. In the second cabin on the body of a fine appearing young man was found a number of loving letters from a sweetheart, and presumably her picture, representing a very attractive young girl. There was also found the corpse of an aged German, whose right hand was thrust deep into the pocket of his trousers, and tightly clutched a wallet, which contained valuable papers, money and drafts to a large amount. In the main saloon was the body of an elderly, motherly woman, whose arms were calmly folded across her breast, and in her hand was held an Episcopal prayer book. The remains of a steward were found—the pockets containing a variety of valuable jewelry, which he had probably pilfered during the first excitement and panic. Another body—that of a middle aged man—was found clinging with one arm around a railing, while the other has clutched a demijohn of brandy.

But the most terrible occurrence of all was after (as we had supposed) all of the bodies that went down with the wreck had been recovered and removed, and we were devoting all our energies exclusively to the recovery of the cargo.

We had taken in large packages of linen and cotton goods, some in boxes and many broken up pieces (among these were rolls of alpaca) floating hither and thither. While at work near the engine room picking up the floats I had recovered noticed an object in a dark corner, moving up and down with the motion of the current. To satisfy my curiosity, I moved forward, reached out my hand and grasped it; but recoiled with horror instantly, for I had touched a corpse. Again I seized and tried unavailingly to pull it out. When we turned the light on an electric lamp upon it we discovered it to be the corpse of a large, powerful man, who had evidently been caught and crushed by the breaking down of a huge piece of machinery, which pinned him as in a vice, hopeless and inextricable. One arm, one leg and the neck and head were loose, and were gently moved with the surging of the tide. The fish had gnawed away some of the flesh, and rendered the motion of the arm and foot, with the nodding of that eyeless head, indescribably horrible. I can feel my hair bristle with the ugliness of nightmare, besides its actually hideous recollections.

A few years ago I was sent for to recover the bodies of a young man and a young woman who were drowned in Lake George. With them they were enjoying a sail on a little yacht. A sudden squall capsized the vessel, and this young man, who was a good swimmer, tried hard to save the girl, but in her terror she clung to his arms, and both went down in full view of the remnant of the party, who held on to the bottom of the boat until they were rescued. The drowned couple were to have been married shortly; they were well-to-do people, and all the circumstances were very sad. I walked around the bottom of that part of the lake three days, and towards sunset on the third day, as I passed around the bow of a large rock, I found myself in the water of that lake as clear as crystal, and I could see as well as above the surface. I was sixty feet down, and the rock was probably 100 feet in length and 30 wide, with many broken, ragged edges. There, the two were just like statues down together on the edge of that rock, and her dress had caught and held them fast in that position. She leaned up against his shoulder with one arm around his neck, he held her with one arm around her waist, while the other was reaching out as if trying to grasp something. Their eyes were wide open, and they were both looking at me as natural as life. Both were handsome and well dressed. Her engagement ring sparkled on her finger in the light, and his watch chain gleamed as distinct as ever. I guess I must have stood and admired them as much as ten minutes. Why, it almost seemed as if they were alive, and I felt ashamed like to intrude on their "billing and cooing." But I came to my senses and walked up, taking my arm around them, gave the signal and was drawn up. But when their bodies got into daylight many broke—I can't stand those things as I used to—once!

SAINT C.

UNDER THE BILLOWS.

Queer Sights Revealed to the Explorers of the Deep.

Veteran Deep Sea Workers Relate Some Experiences Which Send Chills Up and Down Their Backs.

Down in the deep blue sea, many fathoms under the rolling billows, remote from human presence and invisible to those who dwell on land, is a vast submarine world, replete with innumerable wonders and teeming with many wierd and beautiful attractions. To the traveler and tourist voyaging over the wide waste of waters, and to the summer sojourner at the fashionable seaside, the surface of old ocean, ever restless and changeful, whether in an unruffled calm or tempest-tossed, is always and ever grand and beautiful. Yet beneath its bosom are things of indescribable splendor and marvelous peculiarity. Even the seafaring men who "go down to the sea in ships" and dwell amid the great waters have but meager ideas of these things. They observe many curious things in various parts of the world, during their voyages, and realize that vast wonders exist in the depths beneath them. Divers and wreckers, however, in the ordinary routine and variable experiences of their professional duties, see and comprehend a great deal of what the boundless under-ocean creation of Neptune contains. They describe it as a vast grand aqueous territory, interspersed with hills, dales, valleys, mountain ranges, grottos, forests, caverns, springs, streams and volcanoes; and inhabited by innumerable living amphibious creatures. In northern seas are found a considerable number of finny creatures, and crustacea in great abundance and variety. In tropical waters, however, there are more varieties, and a vastly greater number as well as a more peculiar class of ocean creatures. In fact, the revelations made by divers of things under the waves, are so astounding as to seem incredible, and a simple truthful narration of them seems fanciful and grotesque as the wildest fiction.

Divers, as a class, are plain, practical, matter-of-fact men. Their avocation is too serious to stimulate any propensity for exaggeration or misrepresentation, which really would be inimical to their interests. They are constantly in more or less peril, and frequently witness sad, horrible and repulsive spectacles. Often they cannot be induced to disclose their frightful experiences; many of their missions are conducted under inviolable secrecy, working with sealed lips under sealed orders.

One of the most efficient and reliable divers in this country, whom we will call "Smith," a few years ago was sent down to examine the wreck of the steamship Scotland, sunk in New York harbor.

He was an honest, temperate, truthful man, and was always selected for important and responsible enterprises.

He went down and had remained about half an hour, when the signal rope was suddenly jerked with unusual violence, and in prompt response he was swiftly drawn up. No sooner had his helmet been opened than he fainted. Upon recovering he divested himself of his diving suit and, apparently under great nervous prostration, went home. He positively refused to make another descent to that wreck, and never could be induced to reveal what had evidently paralyzed him with horror. Other divers worked on that wreck, subsequently, and were never perturbed by any unusual vision, apparition or bugaboo. An almost parallel incident transpired on the occasion of a descent made by Ed Dusenberry, another veteran diver, who was on a tour of exploration, endeavoring to locate the wreck of the ancient British frigate Hussar, sunk during the revolutionary war. He had not been down more than twenty minutes before he tugged at the signal cord, and as soon as released from his diving armor abandoned the job, protesting with horror-stricken earnestness that he had unmistakably seen the devil—hoof, horns, tail, etc., blazing with anger, and armed cap-a-pie with the conventional pitchfork. Other divers, who subsequently went down, failed to catch even so much as a glimpse of his satanic majesty.

More recently another diver, who was exploring the sunken wreck of a vessel near Sandy Hook, came up in a terrible scare declaring that he had actually run afoul of the veritable sea serpent, which he described as being 100 feet long, with body, mouth, head and eyes in corresponding proportion.

His tale, and demanded a position on the throne and claimed, as a prince of Rome and according to the rules of the church, precedence over the civil representatives of the queen. The speaker of the senate and Premier Mercies held a hurried consultation, and word was sent to his eminence that what he demanded would be granted.

A hastily constructed throne was erected on the dais beside the queen's throne, and directly under the Royal Arms, and this was occupied by Cardinal Taschereau and a bodyguard of prelates yesterday, when parliament opened.

ZORILLA SCHEMING.

He Leaves Paris for Spain with the Intention of Causing a Revolution.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—It is reported that Zorilla left here Wednesday for England and that he had secured two vessels in which he and a number of his followers intended to proceed to some point in Spain and raise a revolt against the government. The authorities at Madrid were advised of the movement and immediately took steps to frustrate the attempt.

UNHAPPY LONDON.

The Unemployed Workingmen of that City Assume a Threatening Attitude.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The unemployed workingmen of London propose to march to the Royal Exchange this afternoon and hold a demonstration. It will probably prove a failure, as the weather is stormy. Nevertheless the iron gates of the exchange are closed. A large number of constables are stationed in the building to suppress disorder.

CABLE NOTES.

The Russian Budget.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—The Russian budget for 1889 has been issued. It shows a surplus of 4,500,000 roubles. In a statement accompanying the budget, the minister of finance declares that the satisfactory prospect for the coming year is due to the sincerely pacific policy of the czar, which has caused the removal of all occasion for conflict with foreign powers. He points out the objections that have been made abroad to the floating of new Russian loans. He attributes all the trouble of floating Russian loans to blind hostility of the foreign press, especially that of Germany.

A Steamer Wrecked.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—A large steamer has been wrecked off the Island of Sicarga, twenty-five miles northwest of Coronna. It is supposed 100 persons were drowned. Thirty survivors arrived at Caronna.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—The vessel wrecked off Coronna was the British steamer Bryan, bound from Liverpool to Hong Kong. It now seems that only four women passengers, the ship's surgeon and four of the crew were drowned.

Desperate Resistance to Eviction.

DUBLIN, Jan. 12.—Officers evicting tenants from the estate of Lord Lurgan met a vigorous resistance, the inmates of the house assailing them with boiling water, stones and pitchforks. A bailiff was stabbed, and Lurgan's agent and a policeman were seriously injured. The riot act was read and a number of arrests made.

War Vessels for France.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—President Carnot has issued a decree authorizing the construction of two iron clads, one of 4000 and the other of 5000 tons, and fifteen torpedo boats for coast defense.

Cleveland Will Be Snubbed.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The rumor that the government will appoint a successor to Lord Sackville to the United States after the inauguration of President Harrison is confirmed.

A Colton Girl Stabbed.

COLTON, Jan. 12.—Miss Nellie Recke was dangerously stabbed by an unknown man last night in the yard at her home. Excitement is intense.

The King of Holland Dying.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 12.—The king of the Netherlands has suffered a relapse, and is now considered in a dangerous condition.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Jan. 12.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail: 1 car and 116 pkgs agricultural implements, 49 pkgs hardware, 1 car farm wagons, 28 bdls galvanized sheet iron, 40 slabs and 20 bdls steel, 12 pkgs machinery, 6 pkgs woodenware, 1 car stoneware, 341 pkgs furniture, 39 cs clothing, 21 cs domestics, 158 cs dry goods, 49 cses glassware, 4 cses crockery, 72 pkgs tobacco, 56 cs boots and shoes, 3 pianos and 1 organ.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 3020 ctls wheat, 1224 bbls flour, 262 ctls oats, 60 ctls bran, 264 ctls millstuffs, 724 sks potatoes, 18,905 lbs hides, 6 pkgs butter, 21 bxs eggs, 173 pkgs green fruit.

WHEAT—The market is still dull, with little offering and few bids. Foreign advices continue of a better feeling, but the Eastern markets are away off to-day, Chicago cash wheat dropping 2c. The flurry was occasioned, no doubt, by the supply of the visible wheat coming to a standstill in place of continuing to decrease. We quote nominal prices: Valley, $1 37½; Eastern Oregon, $1 30.

FREIGHTS—Nothing new to report. One vessel is being offered for March cancellation at 47s 6d, but no takers have been found.

EGGS—The market is easy; supply ample. We quote 25c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The stock market today was more active than usual of late, and the improvement in business went hand in hand with a strong tone, which became very pronounced toward the close, and carried prices up materially, even in the short time allowed for business. First prices were generally a shade lower than yesterday evening's figures, but the demand for stocks made itself felt immediately and prices moved up all around, with Delaware and Hudson, Rock Island and specialties leading the market. The close was fairly active and strong, at the highest prices reached.

Governments were dull and steady.

MONEY BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Money on call was easy, closing offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper offered at from 3½@6½. Sterling exchange, was dull but steady; sixty days, $4 85½; demand, $4 88½.

BONDS.

C. S. 4's (reg.)	126½	U. S. 4½s (coupon)	108½
U. S. 4s (coupon)	126½	Pacific 6s	119
U.S. 4½s (reg.)	108½		

STOCKS.

American Ex	109½	N. P. Preferred	63½
Canada Pacific	51½	Northwestern	88
Canada Southern	50	Northwestern pf	136½
Central Pacific	38½	Oregon Imp	21½
Burlington	110½	O. R. & N.	92½
Del. & Lackawanna	141½	Transcontinen al	31½
Denver & Rio Gde.	15½	Pacific Mail	38½
Erie	29½	Reading	48½
Kansas & Texas	15½	Rock Island	99½
Lake Shore	104½	St. Paul	84½
Louisville & Nashv	57½	Texas Pacific	22½
Michigan Central	93½	U. S. Express	74
Missouri Pacific	74	Wells-Fargo	130
Northern Pacific	25½	Western Union	85½
St. Louis & San Fra.	20½	St. Paul & Omaha	32½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Closing prices: Atchison & Topeka 50¾; Burlington & Quincy 110¾; Mexican Central, common, 14; do, first mortgage bonds, 69½. San Diego 27.

MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Consols, 98¾. Silver bullion, per fine ounce, 42 7-16. Bank of England rate of discount, 5 per cent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Sterling exchange, long, $4 86; short, $4 89. U. S. bonds, 4's, 126½; do 4½'s, 108½. Silver bullion per fine ounce, 92¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Sterling exchange, sixty days, $4 84½; documentary, $4 84. Transfers, 17½ premium.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO Jan. 12.

Ophir	$ 5	Hale & Norcross	1 60
Mexican	3 80	Exchequer	1 20
G. & C.	3 05	Belcher	3 90
B. & B.	6 00	Justice	2 45
Con Cala	9 00	Union	2 80
Savage	3 10	N. B. Site	2 90
Chollar	3 50	Ney Queen	2 90
Potosi	3 80	Bodie	1 60
Hale & Norcross	5 20	Peer	40
Crown Point	5 15	Peerless	1 35
Yellow Jacket	5 12	Overman	1 75
Belcher	5 25	Alpha	2 60
Confidence	14 50	Imperial	85
Sierra Nevada	3 70	Silver Hill	95
Utah	1 90		

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Produce receipts past 24 hours include: 2700 ctls wheat, 7400 qr sks flour, 7300 ctls oats, 18,500 sks potatoes, 8100 ctls barley.

Freights—Grain business is quiet. The demand for spot tonnage is small, and holders are less firm. Coasters are in fair demand, especially for coal loading at outside ports. The latest of these charters are the ships Gatherer and Richard III., the former to load at Seattle and the latter at Departure bay, both for this port.

Wheat—The sample market has acquired a dull, weak tone, in sympathy with Liverpool advices. Buyers generally hold off and trading is of a desultory nature. Quote No. 1 shipping nominal at $1 42½. Call board sales were not heavy and values showed a further decline. Transactions were: Buyer year, 500 tons at $1 42¾, 1100 tons at $1 42¾. Buyer season, 1900 tons at $1 42½; buyer season, $1 48¾.

Barley—A light demand and liberal offerings have given an easier tone to the market. Only a limited business is passing and concessions are generally necessary to effect sales. Choice feed is quoted at 78¾c; No. 1 feed, 76@77c; common, 72½@75c. Options are dull and weak; buyer year, 94½c; buyer season, 87¾c.

Oats—There is a fair demand and prices rule steady. Receipts are not quite so heavy and stocks are being gradually worked off. Quote feed, choice, $1 13; other descriptions, $1@1 10.

Potatoes—Very heavy consignments from the North have still further weakened the market and values have declined all round from 5@10c. Excepting for choice grades, there is only a poor demand and stocks now on hand altogether exceed trade requirements. Burbanks, 80c@$1; Peerless and Garnet Chile, 50@70c.

Millstuffs—The market is quiet, with little or no demand; offerings liberal. Quote bran, $14 50@16; middlings, $15 50@18 per ton.

Hops—Inactive and easy; quotations unchanged.

Wool—Stocks on hand are light; trading very inactive, but holders firm. Values unaltered.

Bags—The market shows no change; business is quiet, but the feeling is steady. Calcuttas for June and July delivery, 7⅞c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Wheat receipts at the seven principal primary points during the past twenty-four hours, were 130 000 bushels, and shipments 62,000 bushels.

Wheat opened dull at 99¾@ February, $1 03¾ May. Noon—Easier; 99¼c February, $1 01¼ May.

Wheat—Closed very weak; 99c January, 97c February. $1 00⅞ May.

Provisions—Easier. Pork, $13 10 February; lard, $7 50 February; ribs, $6 87½ February.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 4000; market steady; choice to extra beeves, $4 50@5 00; steers, $2 90@4 30; stockers and feeders, $2 40@3 40; Texas cattle, $2 00@3 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 24,000; market active and 10c lower; mixed, $5 05@5 20; heavy, $5 10@5 25; light, $5 25; skips, $3 30@5 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 1000; steady; natives, $3 40@5 00; Western, corn fed, $4 40@4 67½; Texas, $3 00@3 50; Lambs, $4 75@6 50.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Wheat—opened about steady; $1 00¾ February, $1 01¾ March, $1 04¾ May. Closed weak; 98¾c January, 99¾c February, $1 01¼ March, $1 03¾ May, $1 03¾ June.

Grain freights per steamer to Liverpool are steady at 5d per bushel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Petroleum opened weak, but closed firmer at 96¼c.

Hops—Quiet and steady.

Coffee—Options opened steady 5@20 points up; closed steady, 15@20 points above yesterday; trading was dull. Sales, aggregating 27,250 bags, January $15 15@15 25, March $15@15 15, May $15 06. Spot Rio, quiet; fair cargoes, 17½c.

Sugar—Raw, quiet; refining, quiet.

Molasses—Foreign nominal, New Orleans dull; opened, prime to choice, 35@43c.

Cheese—Firm and in moderate inquiry; Western, 11@11¼c.

Lead—Firmer and inactive; domestic, $3 87½.

Tin—Quiet and steady; straits, $21 75.

Mining quotations closed: Amador $1 50; Best & Belcher $5 75; Caledonia $2 85; Crown Point $5 87; Consolidated California and Virginia $8 75; Deadwood, $1 60; Gould and Curry $2 90; Hale & Norcross $12; Iron Silver $5; Mexican $3 70; Mono $1 10; Mutuals $1 25; Navajo $1 50; Ontario $32 50; Ophir $6; Plymouth $4; Savage $2 90; Sierra Nevada $3 30; Union Con. $3; Yellow Jacket $1 80.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Weather in England snowing. No wheat cargoes have arrived since last report; two cargoes have been sold and two remain waiting. Floating cargoes are firmly held. Cargoes on passage are quiet and firm. 3 P. M.—English country markets, tone generally firm.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—Spot wheat slow; options lower. No. 1 California 7s 9d January, 7s 9¼d February, 7s 10d March, 7s 10¾d April, 7s 10¾d May, 7s 10¾d June.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—Wheat, quiet; holders offer freely. Corn, steady; demand fair.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Arrived—Sch Kitsap, Utsalady; sh Two Brothers, Tacoma; br str Arabic, Hong Kong; sh Mercury, Port Hadlock; sch Melancthon, Gray's harbor. Sailed—Sh Alaska and bk Carrollton, Tacoma; br sh Drumlanrig and Br bk Firth of Clyde, Cork f. o.; sch J. C. Ford, Kahului.

TACOMA, Jan. 12.—Arrived—Ship Dashing Wave, Port Townsend.

ASTORIA, Jan. 12.—8 A. M.—Br sh Alexandra crossed out. 8:30 A. M.—Sch Beulah crossed out. Str Oregon arrived in at 9 A. M.; left up at 10 A. M. 1:15 P. M.—Wires down.

THE HOTELS.

HOLTON.

M D Wedenfield, N Y
Dan Ross, San Fran
Ra lzord, Tacoma W T
Tho R Tongue, Hillsboro
C S Moore, Los Angeles
J H Alexander, Buna Vista
S Dunzeger & wf, Ash'a
Jas F Wood, San Fran
Geo Vandiver, Eu'a City
R P Jones, San Fran
Frank F Mattoon, Corv'lis
C M Dunlap, Wallula J
O O Rowland, Seattle
Wm Lee, Seattle W T
A Simonds & wf, do
W Lockman, Tacoma
J Misner, do
J Daniels, Lexington
C E Bayard, The Dalles
Phil Gogon, Bridalvell
G. W. Bird, N P R R Co
J G Gore, Medford
F B Field, Hillsboro
J C Truax, Chicago
W Johnson, Buna Vista
Z F Fletcher, Tacoma
F McCauslin, San Fran
J F Sims, San Fran
C E Murry, Oregon City
Dick Moses, San Fran
C M Dunlap, Wallula Jr
O O Rowland, Seattle
C H Fisher, Dalles
O Harris, Tacoma
C A Street, Boston C'y Co
J L Arnold, do
W Christian, The Dalles

MORRISON.

O M Harvey, Cathlamet
R J Calder, do
R J Fisher, do
O Daily, Rochester
Miss Sloss, do
Chas A Thornton, S F
D W Bailey, Pendleton
H A Heston & wf, R I
L K Wilkes, Longview
John Obesfeldt, Bayruth
Geo W Longee, Coos Bay
I S Mishell, S F
A Meachen, Union
J C Lewis & w, Illinois
Mrs Stout, Holbrook
A Donnell, Clackamas
F L Olson, do
D W Bush, Albion
W F Parsons, Chicago
A F Harris, Minneapolis
J R Gillihan, Sauvies
John Rock, Nestucca
J A Specht, Chicago
T J Evans, Council Bluffs
H Sherman, Salt Lake
W B Scheil, do
W E Sanford, Chicago
S Rice, Tacoma
J C Orchard, do
J H Duncan, St Paul
Mrs Parkins, Arlington
Elijah Smith, N Y
L Heise, Cincinnati
F S Stiller, S F
J W Chandler, S F
E A Frost, Ohio
Jas T Peters, Dalles
J H Hepburn, Vancouver
H Beasley, Arlington
H W Trumbath, Cr City
Col T B Glover, Vancouv
J W Wantrooth, do
J A Grant, do
W T Barney, Oregon City

QUIMBY.

J L Castle, N Yamhill
B Clark, Seattle
D L Crasser, Albany, Or
Robt Hammeford, Portld
T Fulcher, Astoria
C A Liddon, Winton
A H Prosser, Seattle
A B Hall, do
J M Hatton, do
J Meier, do
J W Olsen, Walla Walla
Mrs Marshall, Hartford
C Robinson & fy, Sac
Miss C Neidt, Aurora
Jas Cellan, Phila
D G Taya, M D, Audubon
W Stuart, San Fran
C Shipley, do
A W Ely, Tacoma
B M Sleger, do
J H Morris, do
Lew Johnson
H C Holland
Burt Hawkins
H Dyer
H H Smith
J Bailey
W Graft
V L Annington, Rosebg
W Morris, do
Matt White, Scappoose
Mrs Scarrifs, Albany
N Larson, Tacoma
C W Tullis, do
L Morisset, do
C W Gates, Baker City
P Sprangler, do
H Elliott, San Fran
W M Evans & wf, St Paul
Geo Brown, Sea City
Thos Jefferson
S F Blakely, Los Angeles
Jas Considine, Denver
W S Mounitoy, Tacoma
G Carter, Vancouver
G E Downey, Walla W
W H Mahoney, Albany
Jno Deeds, Sac City
A White, Sacramento
Mitchell Company
H Handen
Chas J Williams
J H Jones
Miss McDonnid
M J G Carr
Steve Martin
W T Moten
J R Jackson

ST. CHARLES.

L Damon, Monmouth
W Allen & w, Tacoma
J S Rouser, San Fran
W Van Vactordr, Golden

THE JURY COULDN'T AGREE,

And After Being Out All Night Was Discharged By the Court.

Yesterday's Domestic Woes—The Two Liquor Cases—Probate Matters—Wayward Boy—Law Suit—Chinese Murderers.

The jury in the case of Hallowell and Coburn vs. R. Phipps et al., alleged bondsmen for the late W. F. Owens, came into the United States courtroom yesterday morning without being able to agree on a verdict.

The first ballot taken by the jury resulted in a tie. Six were for the defendants and six for plaintiffs. The second ballot stood seven to five in favor of the defense. On the fourth ballot, the jury again stood as on the first, and it then became evident that no verdict could be reached. The jury remained out all night, and when called into court yesterday morning at 10:30, the foreman stated that the jury were unable to agree. Judge Deady accordingly discharged the jury.

SELLING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

James McGraw was yesterday brought before Judge Deady, for trial on a charge of selling liquor to Indians. McGraw was arrested at Pendleton on the 8th, and Friday was brought to this city by Deputy Sheriff J. M. Bentley. The defendant, being found guilty, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25, in default of which he was taken to the county jail.

E. J. Kellog was brought over from Tillamook to answer to a charge of selling liquor to the Indians of the Grand Ronde reservation. He was taken before Judge Deady yesterday morning and found guilty. The defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of $20, and, not having the necessary coin was committed to jail.

ANOTHER FAMILY SEPARATED.

The calendar in Judge Stearns' court bore yesterday the simple words, "Dodson vs. Dodson." They conveyed wide meaning, however, to one who was aware of the facts which they represented.

It was on June 12, 1883, that Mrs. Elvira Russell married Ira Dodson, in Portland. She brought to the union two children and quite a lot of property in the way of money and household furniture.

Mrs. Dodson's story, as revealed in her testimony yesterday and in her original complaint which initiated the suit, show a sad state of affairs. She is a confirmed invalid, a fact that was easily discernible when she took the witness stand.

She stated that she had been in failing health for the past three years, and when she appealed to her husband for means to obtain medical aid he would reply that he did not believe in doctors, and he has no money to throw away in that manner. When she was sick abed he would leave the house and neglect her.

The petition also set forth that Mr. Dodson has squandered $267 of her own money, called her vile names, and otherwise maltreated her. She asked for a reimbursement for the losses by him for one-third of his real estate, and to be restored to her former name. This last the court granted her, and in addition a divorce and the possession of her personal belongings, such as household furniture and a cow and calf.

IN THE PROBATE COURT.

The persons named as executors in the will of the late S. M. Repsil, which was Friday filed for probate, yesterday presented a petition to the county court, asking that letters testamentary issue them. An order was made conforming with their request. The executors are Thomas Boyd, P. F. Morey and P. A. Marquam, and the petition estimates the value of the estate at $4050.

MR. POWERS'S GOOD WORK.

Some time ago George Callaghan, a former American District Telegraph messenger, was indicted by the grand jury for the larceny of $52 50 from Blanche Hampton who employed him to pay a bill with the money due her liquor dealers.

Yesterday Callaghan, who is quite young, came into court, withdrew his former plea and pleaded guilty to the indictment. His counsel stated to the court that if sentence were to be suspended in this case, Mr. Ira F. Powers, of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, would take the boy in hand.

District Attorney McGinn also remarked that Callaghan had formerly borne a good character, and that he thought more good could be accomplished by placing the boy into the custody of Mr. Powers than to send him to the penitentiary.

Judge Stearns then sentenced Callaghan to serve one year in the penitentiary, and concluded by saying that the sentence would be suspended so long only as the defendant was in the custody and under the control of the Children's Aid Society.

If I'm to be hoyed by Mr. Powers will not be a victim of misplaced confidence in this case, something appears, in the discharge of his self-imposed and generally efficient labor of love with misguided zeal.

THE BLACKMAIL CASE.

The arrival of John D. Wilcox in the city, and the presence also of C. H. McIsaac has increased popular interest in the case in which these persons are defendants in the state criminal court to a charge of blackmail preferred by Dr. Frances Murray. A reporter called upon the district attorney yesterday, and made inquiry with reference to it. The matter is virtually in statu quo ante the departure of the defendants for the East. Mr. McGinn opines, however, that an agreement can be reached the coming week for a date to have the trial come off.

JUDGE SHATTUCK RETURNS.

Judge E. D. Shattuck returned yesterday afternoon from The Dalles, after trying a case there. He will resume his duties on the bench at department No. 1 of the state circuit court to-day. Yesterday was motion day, but owing to his absence, was not observed. Deputy Clerk Pryor filed yesterday that it is expected the motions will be carried over until next Saturday, the next regular motion day.

NEW SUITS.

McKercher & Thompson bring suit in the state circuit court against Mrs. M. A. Winnie to recover $178 95, for sewing machines and attachments sold.

THE CHINESE MURDERERS.

Almost every day a visitor to the county jail can see the three Chinamen who are waiting their second trial taking an airing in the corridors of the jail, as a relief from their solitary confinement in their narrow cells. Their countrymen who are held to answer before the grand jury for their alleged participation in the murderous riot in this city on December 3d last, and their friends, are in a very nervous state owing to the procrastination on the part of the grand jury to come to some conclusion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. They will, however, know their fate before the sun sets on Tuesday next.

BEFORE JUDGE LANGFORD.

The following cases were disposed of in the police court yesterday afternoon: Henry Ritter, drunk; fined $2; Augustus Peterson, same, $10; Henry Thompson, Edward Wall, and Fred Mahon, the three boys arrested for habitual roaming the streets, were released on promise of future good behavior; James Stevenson, charged with larceny of $30 from the room of John Kvalway in the Oregon Hotel, was held to appear before the grand jury, in the sum of $300; Charles Bernhard had an examination on a charge of assault and battery on August Zeller, and being found guilty, was sentenced to pay a fine of $30. Bernhard was to have been tried on an additional charge of assault and battery on John Niehmir, but the case had to be continued pending the recovery of the prosecuting witness who is still said to be in a dangerous condition as a result of the assault.

A Polander named L. Ribizinski was arrested Friday night for attempting to pass several forged checks. A check for $22 50 on the Bank of British Columbia, made payable to bearer and signed "Hiram Dunbar, per James Dunbar," was found on his person. Besides the check, Ribizinski had hypothecated a check on the First National bank to Captain Kelly of the Red Front saloon. This check was signed by P. Meyer & Co. When examined on the charge, the defendant was not prepared to enter a plea, and at the request of his attorney a continuance was granted, hearing was set for next Monday. The only wonder is that Ribizinski was not arrested sooner, for the signatures to the checks are all such palpable counterfeits that the forgeries can be detected at sight. In fact, the whole makeup of the checks shows that the manipulator was a novice at the business.

IT COSTS TO STRIKE CHINAMEN.

Willie Barnhart and John Danowisky, two lads, were arraigned in Justice Tuttle's court yesterday afternoon on a charge of assault and battery on Ah Charley. The offense was committed on January 2, as the Chinaman was walking towards the ferry on Stark street, and through no other justification than wanton mischief. After giving the youngsters a severe reprimand, the court imposed a fine of $10 on each. The Boys' and Girls' Aid Society will take these boys in charge and see that no further trouble of this kind is occasioned.

ASKING FOR A LARGE TRACT.

A Project to Establish a National Park in the Cascades.

Meeting of the Alpine Club Last Night—Memorial To Be Sent to Congress—Other Business Transacted.

The Oregon Alpine Club held a called meeting at their rooms in the Portland Savings bank building last night.

In the absence of the president of the club, Mr. O. C. Yocum was elected president pro tem. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. W. G. Steel said that the meeting was called for the purpose of considering the matter of memorializing congress to set aside a certain tract of land in the Cascade mountains for a national park. Judge Waldo, of Salem, who has especially interested himself in this project, was to address the club and explain in detail the feasibility of establishing such a park, but for some reason the judge failed to materialize. It was understood that Judge Waldo, W. B. Gilbert and others have prepared a bill or memorial to be approved by the state legislature and then sent to congress. The principal business of the meeting was to have been the discussion of the provisions of this memorial.

In the absence of Judge Waldo, however, Mr. Steel volunteered to give what information he had on the subject.

"This project has been discussed for some time," said Mr. Steel, "but more with a view of having the land surrounding Mount Hood withdrawn from settlers than with the idea of creating a national park. The project now in contemplation is the creation of a national park in the Cascade mountains.

This park will extend twelve miles on each side of a line drawn beginning at a point due south of the summit of Mount Pitt, on the forty-second line of north latitude, thence north to the summit of Mount Pitt, thence northerly to the summit of Heliotrope, adjoining Crater lake, thence northerly to the summit of Mount Thielsen, thence northerly to the summit of Maiden's Peak, thence northerly to the summit of the middle peak of the cluster of mountains known as the Three Sisters, thence northerly to the summit of Mount Jefferson, thence northerly to the summit of Mount Hood. This will embrace a tract of land twenty-four miles in width, and extending nearly the entire length of the Cascade range in this state.

The plan now under consideration is for the state legislature to memorialize congress to set aside this tract for the proposed park. Should the efforts of those most deeply interested in this undertaking be crowned with success, it is very probable that the Alpine Club will make supplementary endeavors to be appointed guardian or trustee of this park.

Inasmuch as Judge Waldo could not be present to address the club on this very important question, Mr. Steel suggested that a committee of three be appointed to take this matter in charge in connection with this suggestion. Judge J. B. Waldo, D. P. Thompson and W. B. Gilbert were appointed a committee to act for the club in the matter of setting aside this tract for a park.

A communication was then read from B. Haller, of Cincinnati, in reply to a letter of inquiry sent him regarding the price of Southern and Eastern song birds. Mr. Haller made a proposition to the club to furnish birds as follows: Mocking birds, $3 50 per pair; Southern redbird, $2 50; red-breasted robins, $2 50; Louisiana purcilla, $2 50; bobolinks, $2 50; American bullfinches, $2; Louisiana indigo finches, $2 50; American goldfinches, $1 50. Mr. Haller offers to pay freight on the birds en route, and guarantees a safe delivery on condition that the buyer send an attendant to accompany them.

Mr. J. S. Warner and Mr. F. L. Brown were appointed a committee to see whether sufficient funds can be raised to buy some of the birds in time for the spring nesting.

Mr. P. S. Eastwick, representing the Northwest Association of Civil Engineers and Architects, lately organized, addressed the meeting regarding the feasibility of making arrangements with the Alpine Club for occupying its rooms.

This new association, he said, felt as though it was an adjunct of the Alpine Club, and the question being raised as to where headquarters should be established, he was sent to confer with the club and see whether satisfactory arrangements can be made for occupying its rooms on regular meeting nights.

Mr. Steel moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with a similar committee from The Northwest Association of Civil Engineers and Architects for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements. This motion was unanimously carried and Messrs. D. P. Thompson, W. G. Steel and Dr. Osman Royal were appointed on this committee.

There is some talk among the members of the Alpine Club of removing to more commodious quarters. The room used as a museum is entirely inadequate to hold the many exhibits and collections the club now has. Several valuable collections of minerals sent to the club are still boxed up, and cannot be displayed for want of room. It is very likely that a change will soon be made.

THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON.

Opening of the Stock Company To-morrow Evening in "Crystal Cross"—Popular Prices.

The inaugural performance of the stock season to-morrow evening will not only present a new play, but will mark the return of those favorite dramatic artists, Annie Firmin and John Jack, who, since their last appearance here some years ago, have visited and played in all parts of the world.

Stock companies have been so utterly neglected for years that it is only the old theater-goers who can recall the changing novelties that were the attractions to the histrionic stage. Comedy one night, tragedy the next, and melodrama following, was then to be seen weekly on the boards of a city theater.

The meritorious actor had an opportunity to display his versatility, and his genius had a chance to be appreciated, and his name to become an honored remembrance with his auditors. Manager Howe is to be commended in his effort to try the novelty of the old system, and is to be congratulated on being able to have the aid of two such able legitimate artists as Miss Firmin and Mr. Jack. Their presence, with the aid of a talented company is sufficient to ensure good entertainments, and, if half that is heard of the merits of "Crystal Cross," should be realized, the experiment cannot fail to be a success. It is expected that the length of the season will permit the production of many of the plays in which this talented couple have won fame, and that the sterling plays they announce to produce, will have the generous support of our play-goers.

Popular prices will no doubt insure a crowded house at the opening, and the production is calculated to keep business lively during the entire week. Special scenery is being prepared for "Crystal Cross," and everything is being done in the way of rehearsals to make the opening a notable one.

SOCIETY FOR MUSICAL EDUCATION.

An Invitation is Extended All Singers to Join the Arion Society—Mixed Chorus.

There is no better trained chorus of singers on this coast than the male chorus of the Arion Society, under the efficient leadership of Professor Eugene Stebinger. It is the intention of the society to bring the chorus of mixed voices to the same standard, and to accomplish this end the society extends a cordial invitation to all lovers of good music, ladies and gentlemen, who have musical talent, to join the chorus and take part at the rehearsals regularly. The society has no other interest but the advancement of good music, especially chorus-singing. At the last annual meeting it made the most liberal terms for those who wish to join the society as active members. The next rehearsal will take place to-morrow (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock, at the hall of the society, on First street, above Hoyt Bros.' music store. Professor Stebinger will be in attendance and gladly receive applications of membership. Singers are requested to bring their books, as McFarren's "May Queen" and Haydn's "Come, Gentle Spring" will be rehearsed.

DAY AMONG THE SHIPPING.

What Was Gathered Yesterday Along the Docks by a Reporter.

Handsome Steamer Corona—Another New Boat—The Barges—The Toledo—Gen. Miles—Snow Storm—Ship Brenhilda.

The beautiful steamer Corona, of which Sydney Fox, a son of J. M. Fox, of this city, was a passenger, and which has lately been built at Philadelphia by Neafie & Levi, arrived in San Francisco after a prosperous but uneventful voyage.

She was built for the Oregon Improvement Company and has the following dimensions: Length, 220 3-10 feet; beam, 34 feet; hold 23½ feet. Her tonnage is 1490 gross and 966 net and her engines are of 1400 horsepower. The vessel also has the triple expansion, is fitted with electric lights throughout, is finished with sycamore, while her hull is built entirely of steel, her masts being of that material. With C. M. Goodell, jr., commanding; John A. Williams, chief engineer; W. S. Thaxton, first officer; Andrew A. L. Hall, second officer; E. A. Oakes, third officer, a crew of 50 men 120 cabin and 80 steerage passengers, the Corona left her dock at Philadelphia October 27, 1888, and October 30 passed over the Delaware breakwater into the Atlantic. December 8 she touched at Valparaiso, remaining there seven days, and early in the morning of January 4, 1889, she sighted Hell Gate, making the distance from the Delaware breakwater to Valparaiso in 37 days and 20 minutes, and from Val Paraiso to San Francisco in 19 days, 13 hours and 40 minutes, or 56 days and 14 hours for the entire trip.

This is a rate of speed estimating the actual time when she was under way, which will cause her opponent, the Pomona, built at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, considerable uneasiness as they both claim the same rate of speed (14 knots) and have watched each other with a jealous eye ever since they were launched.

The Corona is a very staunch craft, although her trip across the ocean, through the straits and up Smyth's channel was so smooth and devoid of all boisterous circumstances to try her mettle, that the statement can not be made what the steamer has really endured; only once, when just out of the Gulf of Trinidad, did a storm try her strength, at which time she proved herself equal to the occasion. She will be employed to ply between San Francisco and San Pedro, stopping at the principal way ports.

Smith's mill at present puts on a busy appearance, and will for some time to come. Next to the mill the contractors, Johnson and Olsen, are commencing to build a steamer for the People's Freight Company, of which Captain Schaefer, of the steamer Manzinillo, is secretary. She is to be a stern wheel boat, and it is the intention of her contractors to finish her similar to the Undine; her machinery is to be turned out by the Union Iron Works, of this city. Johnson and Olsen intend to have the thirty men, whom they expect to employ, complete her by June 1 of this year. She will cost $25,000 when finished, and as soon as launched the same contractors who built her will commence the construction of a boat for Mr. J. B. Montgomery, somewhat like the Cyclone, but larger and faster. She will be put on the same route with the Cyclone.

This side of where Johnson and Olsen are at work with their force of men, Paquet Bros. and Smith are building the government barges, the construction of which was provided for by the last appropriation made by congress. The contractors have four to build and they are to be 120 feet long, thirty-two feet beam and eight feet hold. They will cost $6000 each, and will be used for taking stone to the mouth of the Columbia river, near Fort Stevens, where the government is constructing a jetty. Paquet Bros. and Smith have two of them nearly completed, in fact the caulkers are the only men who are now at work. The material is all on hand, and the frames molded for the other two barges, so they are expected to be ready for service by the 1st of March. One of the barges, which is nearly completed, will be launched Monday and the other Thursday.

Owing to the extreme low water which prevails upon the Cowlitz at present, the Toledo is unable to reach the points upon the upper river. She has accordingly been placed on the Freeport line, in the Kellogg's place, which latter boat is undergoing a thorough renovation. The lower Cowlitz, though very low, is still in excellent shape for navigation, being rendered so by the efficient work which was done by Captain Kellogg during the summer months, under direction of Major Jones.

The schooner Emma Claudina, which ran ashore at Gray's harbor some days ago, is reported as about given up as a wreck. Wednesday all her freight was safely taken out of her, and if possible she will be drawn off the beach, though it is hardly possible that this can be done. She lies on a dangerous spit, and it is a difficult task to get near her with a tug. Her shoe is gone, and the keel being split she is in a pretty bad condition.

The season for the salmon business at Gray's harbor is reported as closed. The steamer General Miles has just taken the last shipment of canned salmon, consisting of 187 cases, away from the harbor, and till next season the canning enterprises will take a rest. The pack for the season has been far ahead of the last season's work, and those engaged in the business feel that the year has been remarkably successful.

The report that the steamer General Miles has been taken off the Gray's harbor route is not true. Captain Whitcomb and J. H. D. Gray are in the city consulting with Mr. Kumm in regard to the Dolphin being thoroughly overhauled and being fitted as a passenger and freight steamer for coast ports. The service to coast ports will be fully supplied.

The Astoria night boat, in coming up the river Friday night, encountered quite a snow storm in the vicinity of Walker's Island. The fall was quite heavy and covered the deck of the steamboat for the depth of half an inch. The snowfall occupied a strip of about three miles and came down in a belt, running directly across the river.

The O. R. & N. Company's steamboat Mountain Queen has been taken off the beach on the East Portland side, the repairs to her bow being made in a much shorter time than was expected. After making a thorough investigation, it was discovered that she was in a much better condition than was expected.

The steam collier Willamette arrived in port yesterday afternoon with a cargo of coal from Nanaimo, British Columbia. She is now the last of the three boats which were employed for that purpose. The others, the Umatilla and Walla Walla, are on the route between Puget sound and San Francisco.

The British ship Brenhilda, fifty-two days from Newcastle, has entered the Columbia river, laden with coal. She will immediately come up the river to Portland, to unload at the bunkers of the Oregon Improvement Company.

The steamer Danube yesterday cleared for Vancouver, having on board a cargo of 35,100 one-quarter sacks of flour.

AN ANNEXATION PROBLEM.

Proposal to Establish a Long Unsettled Boundary Line.

Text of a Bill to Be Pressed at the Legislature Transferring a Portion of Clackamas County to Multnomah.

The long-talked of annexation of the northern portion of Clackamas county to Multnomah, bids fair to stand a good show of being effected at the present session of the state legislature. A bill for the purpose has been drawn up and placed in the hands of members of the legislature. Following is the text of the bill:

A BILL

For an Act to Define and Establish the Boundary Line between the Counties of Clackamas and Multnomah.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. The boundary line between Clackamas and Multnomah counties shall be established as follows, to-wit: All that portion of Clackamas county north of a line commencing at the main channel of the Willamette river, where the line between township one and two south, range — east of the Willamette meridian intersects the same, and running thence east on the township line to the summit of the Cascade mountains, shall be and the same is hereby annexed to and form a part of Multnomah county.

Sec. 2. The county clerk of Clackamas county shall, within ninety days after this act becomes a law, make out and deliver to the recorder of conveyances in Multnomah county, a certified transcript of all deeds and other records pertaining to real estate in that portion hereto annexed to Multnomah county or to any right, title or interest therein, together with a transcript of all liens and mortgages upon real or personal property in said portion of said county that may be on file or in the records in the clerk's office of said Clackamas county which said transcripts when filed in the office of the said recorder of said Multnomah county shall have the same effect as original records of said county, and shall also within said time and with like effect, make out and deliver to the clerk of the circuit court in said Multnomah county and to the county clerk thereof respectively, certified transcripts of the judgment lien dockets belonging respectively thereto and the expense of making said transcripts shall be paid by Multnomah county.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the county judges of Clackamas and Multnomah counties to ascertain the amount of indebtedness of Clackamas county on the 1st day of July, 1888; from said indebtedness shall be deducted the cost of all county property of Clackamas county, and, after deducting the cost of said property as ascertained by said county judges, from the total indebtedness said county judges shall ascertain the amount of taxable property assessed in said portion hereby added to Multnomah county for the year 1888, and Multnomah county shall become liable to Clackamas county for the proportionate share of the balance of said indebtedness which said portion should be liable for in the proportion which said assessment would bear to the whole assessment of said Clackamas county; and after being so ascertained and certified to by the said county judges, it shall be the duty of the county clerk of Multnomah county to draw a warrant on the treasurer of said Multnomah county for said amount payable to Clackamas county.

Sec. 4. All acts and parts of acts heretofore passed which are in conflict with this act, the same be and they are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. Inasmuch as the boundary lines between said counties is at present unsettled, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the governor.

The statement is made that the population of the interested section is largely in favor of the proposed annexation.

PERSONAL.

Miss Frankie Myers still continues seriously ill with typhoid fever.

Mrs. C. E. Burrows, of Walla Walla, is visiting her daughters, Libbie and Ella, in this city.

Mr. J. C. Eubanks, of Kline & Co., San Francisco, was in the city during the past week.

Mr. Albert Feldenheimer left overland yesterday for San Francisco. He will be back in about a month.

Mr. O. O. Rowland, a civil engineer of Seattle, stopped a few hours in the city yesterday, on his way to San Francisco.

Dr. O. S. Binswanger left Wednesday for San Francisco, to be gone two weeks. Dr. Strong will attend to his practice.

Elijah Smith, president of the O. R. & N. Co., arrived in this city from San Francisco yesterday. He is stopping at the Esmond.

F. S. Miller, chief clerk in the general freight agent's office of the O. R. & N. Co., left for a several weeks' visit East last night.

A DECIDED HIT.

Those elegant long curly-haired Angora rugs, 3x6 feet, only $2 50 each at H. F. Gilbixson & Co.'s carpet store, 104 Third street, Portland. They are an ornament in any room. Send for one.

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y. D. W. CROWLEY & CO., Agents, Portland.

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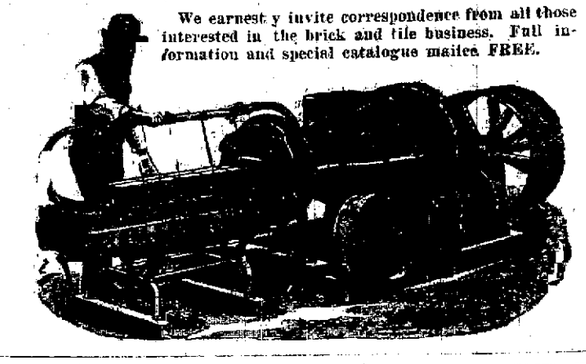

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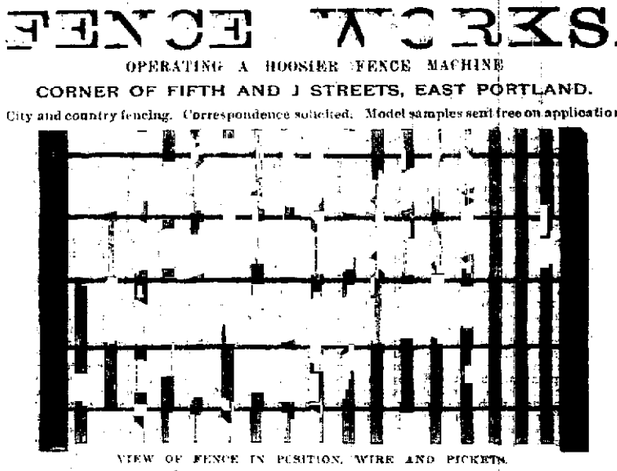

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Play commences every evening at 6 P. M. and ends at 12 P. M.

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Is one of the solid men of the county. He came down to the city to attend some of the "clearance sales" now going on, and he started in the dry goods district to fix up the wife and children first; then started in to fix up the boys and himself. Well, he went in a good many stores, and when he held up at one of the stores (except the buttons) he had his purchases and started for the hotel, his arms full, to lay his bargains and pack up. But CHEAP JACK started to work, not idle either. He met him in the line for KOHN'S. As he afterwards: "I read his ads, and they tells the truth, and that's why I went there." To get to the end of this story, MR. CATCHEMQUICK got a Suit and Overcoat for himself and two Boys' Suits in the same wool" store for $35, and on the way he had a wonderful bargain hunting shopping all day. But CHEAP JACK beat him in one way, for he went straight to KOHN'S and got the all-wool suit for $12.50, the all-wool overcoat for $9, two boys' suits for $5, and three hats for a total $28.50. When they had compared purchases, CHEAP JACK had more goods, better goods, better bargains, and was ahead of CATCHEMQUICK all the way trotted all over.

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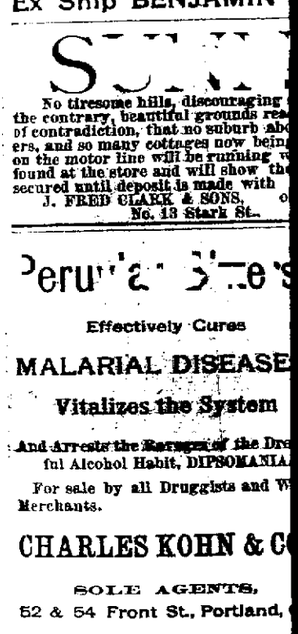

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